

THE
Red Basil Book,
or,
PARISH REGISTER OF ARREARS,
for the
MAINTENANCE OF THE UNFORTUNATE DISTRICT
of
ILLICIT AMOURS;
with a farther development of most
SHAMEFUL AND UNPRECEDENTED
ACTS OF ABUSE
in the Town of
MANCHESTER.

PART THE FIRST.

BY THOMAS BATTYE.

*Fie on't! O fie! 'tis an unweeded garden
That grows to seed; things rank and gross -
Possess it merely.*

SHAKESPEARE.

Sold by J. HOPPER and Son, W. GRAHAM, Market-street, Lancashire;
COWDRAY and BODEN, St. Mary's-gate; and J. KIDMAN,
Market-place.

(PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIX-PENCE.)

1797



INTRODUCTION.

Agreeably to my promise in the apology I some time ago offered for the delayed publication of the book, called the "*Red Basil, or the Arrears in Bastardy,*" I have at length the satisfaction of presenting the *First Part* of it to the public eye. Though a considerable length of time has elapsed since this work was *first* announced; yet, I am led to flatter myself, the delay will be excused, when I state the following causes of it:—First, I was inclined to believe, from different news-paper advertisements, that Mr. Unite meant to answer the various charges against him, contained in the Book of "*Disclosures,*" which I was desirous he should do, convinced that investigation into them would tend still more to strengthen and establish their truth. This, however, he has not *yet* attempted.—In the second place, I have repeatedly advertised this book at a great expence, as lying open for public inspection, that the fathers of this illicit progeny might have ample time and opportunity, both for the inspection and the payment, of such arrears as appear due; though many, I have no doubt, who, on the face of these accounts appear indebted to the town, have discharged their obligations to the late officers, Unite and Hallows, but who may not, as in other instances, have accounted for the same. When reparation is made by the fathers of these children to the town, it is but just, that credit should be given to each individual for such payments,—it is, therefore, published, not with the least intention to hurt the feelings of those whose names may be here mentioned, but to detect peculation only, and it is requested that those who stand indebted to the town on the face of this book, when they really are not so, may give the necessary information, and be redressed. Respecting the *Red Basil Book*, it may perhaps be necessary, for the information of such among my readers as may be at a loss for its having that title, to state, that it was merely known by

this name, from the circumstance of its being covered with *Red Basil Leather*; and it is necessary to say, that on the death of Mr. Beaumont, its *sudden disappearance*, with so great a balance in favour of the town, being suggested to me, by the late overseer's clerk, induced me to send a paragraph to the printer of the CHESTER PAPER, which was at that time the only *untrammeled*, independent medium; the only source, free from m——l influence, that dared to give publicity to information so highly necessary. This paragraph, though published at Chester, produced the wished-for enquiry,—it threw the official phalanx into consternation, and they dispatched Uuite to enquire into the stability of the printer, who had been *daring* enough to publish the notice alluded to, (which was signed B.) reflecting, as it did, on the character of their "*confidential servant*." To indemnify the printer (whom I was a stranger to) from an action for a libel, I avowed myself the author—a public meeting was convened, and afterwards, a committee of twelve gentlemen was appointed by no less a majority than *fifty to one*, out of at least *sixteen hundred* persons!—But so convinced were the *head officers* of the town of the facts stated, that they who were the very instruments of appointing this committee, absolutely refused (after an investigation of *two months*) to hear their report! This circumstance alone it was that gave birth to the Book of "*Disclosures*," and from this it may be truly said I have, as much from necessity as inclination, pursued an enquiry so highly essential to the interest of the town.

Having stated my motives for bringing forward this publication, and the delay of it, which, I hope, will be deemed compensated for by the publication of various official malpractices, that at infinite *pains* and *expence*, I have attained to the knowledge of, and which I have felt it incumbent upon me, as an act of justice, thus publicly to disclose. The detection and exposure of the innumerable abuses herein detailed (forming nevertheless but a *small part of the whole*) cannot but prove highly advantageous to the town in whatever point of view they are considered.—They will shew how little deserving of the public confidence those men have been, who have been permitted for so long a

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time to enjoy and to abuse it. With the *knowledge*, the town will equally become furnished with the *means* and *power* of remedying these intolerable abuses, which I sincerely hope, for its honor and interest, it will not delay a moment to fulfil, by a strict scrutiny into the various objects of inculpation, and the immediate dismissal, *or the attempt thereat*, of ALL those, whatever be their rank or station, who may be *directly*, or *indirectly*, concerned in such disgraceful transactions. To no *particular character* do I here allude—I mean only to say, that no situation ought to shelter from enquiry—and that culpability becomes the more aggravated in proportion to eminence of situation. The great length of time wherein the public confidence has been abused; the lavish and wanton expenditure of the public money; and, above all, the long continued series wherein these men have (*in various departments*) been fattening on the public spoil, cannot fail of rousing the indignation of the majority of the inhabitants;—in short, of every mind open to the dictates of truth and justice.

To the consideration of these important objects the town was principally awakened by the publication of the Book of “*Disclosures*;” and from thence began to put in practice the salutary system of parochial reform, by the dismissal of several of its servants, and particularly at the last year’s court-leet, of one of the principal delinquents. Here let me pay a merited tribute of praise to those gentlemen who composed that jury, among the foremost of whom stands one, whose fortune and talents have been eminently exerted in aid of public justice, and the cause of the unfortunate. His humane and eloquent appeal in behalf of the *fatherless* and the *widow* will not indeed soon be forgotten.—But how unaccountably (to say no worse of it) were the good intentions of this respectable jury counteracted by *another body of men*, in retaining this deputy constable in office, in defiance of all decency, and in direct opposition to the will of the town, is a matter too notorious and fresh in memory for me to trespass on the reader’s time by dwelling upon.

The weak and feeble efforts of those interested in the continuance of these abuses, to misrepresent and falsify my motives and statements, have been silenced by the general voice of approbation given to the Book of Disclosures. The discovery of those, and the abuses which are the subject of the present work, joined to that spirit of investigation into parochial abuses, which has for some time past manifested itself (not only in Manchester, but in many other parts of the kingdom) will, I trust, be followed up, on the part of the town, by measures of ample and retributive justice.—I should indeed be ignorant of human nature, were I not to know, that to affect the most vulnerable part of man's feelings, is to assail his interest. Hence it is (and it is a circumstance by no means to be wondered at) that many in office are so feelingly alive to the exposure of their conduct, and that they are at once up in arms against the individual, bold enough to denounce them—so true are the words of the satirist,

" If you talk of vice or bribe
 'Tis so pat to all the tribe,
 Each cries—it is levelled at me !"

Beggars' Opera.

I am well acquainted with the base manœuvres practised against me by those who have justly suffered by the exposure of their peculations—I know all the lies and calumnies secretly levelled by these men against my character;—even *magistracy* (I am well informed) has so far degraded itself, as to declare a wish of getting me within its gripe. For what? Because I have dared to step forth the *accuser of guilt* and the *denouncer of parochial plunderers*, who have at length conceived their *craft* to be in danger by its *exposure*—and happily it is so.—The veil is now torn aside—and the system of corruption, in the various departments of office is at once laid open to public view and execration.—It has been long their object to stifle my efforts in the public cause, but in this expectation they are miserably deceived—

" I knuckle not, I owe not to the great
 " A thimble-full of obligation—
 " Nor luscious wife have I their lips to treat,
 " To lift me to preferment's sunny station."

Peter Pindar.

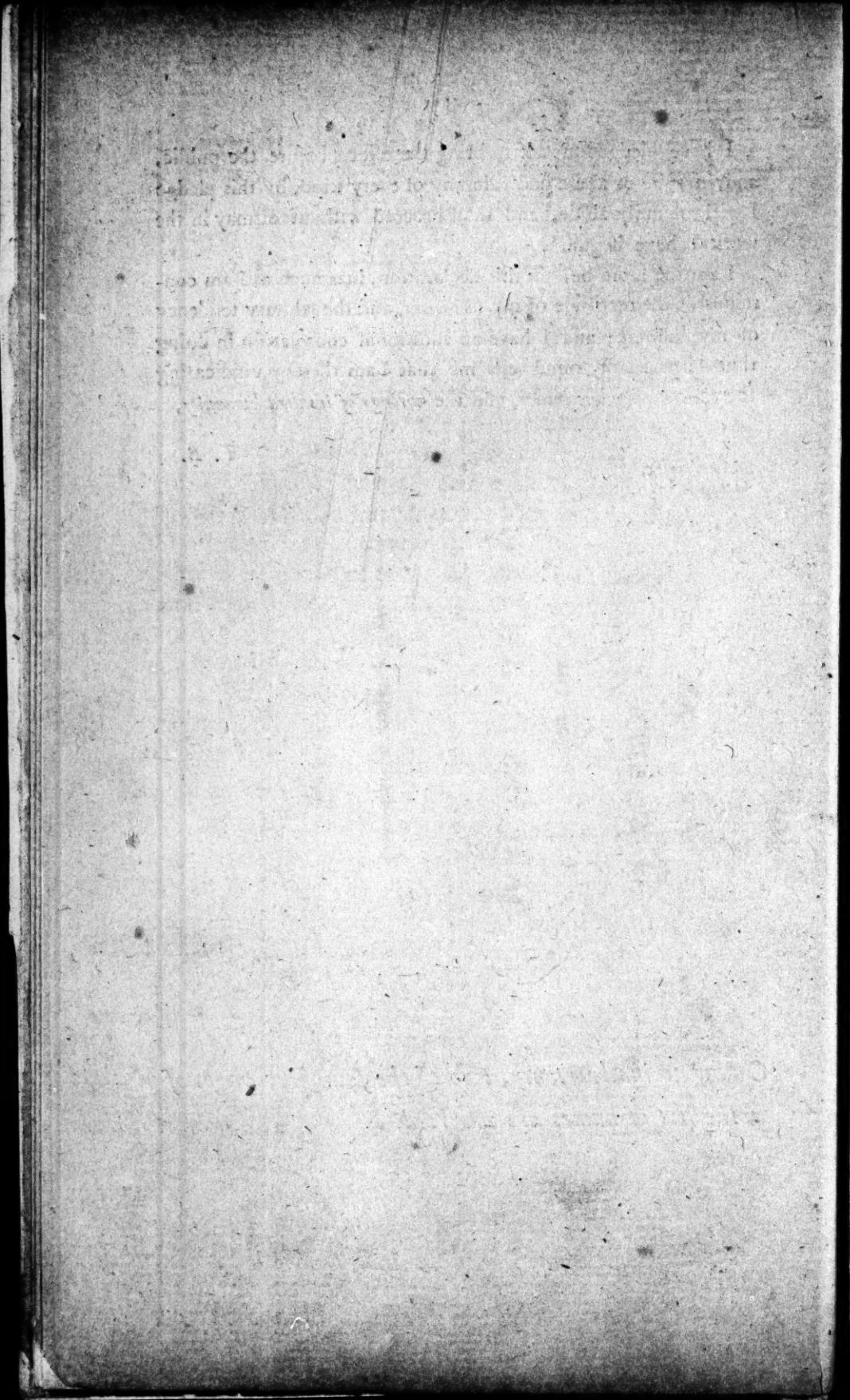
I have pledged myself to bring these facts before the public, and, in spite of abuse and calumny of every kind, by this pledge I will solemnly abide, and shall proceed without dismay in the work I have begun.

I am the more bold in this declaration, inasmuch as I am conscious of the rectitude of my *intentions*, and the salutary tendency of my labours; and I have an additional consolation in doing thus—because my mind tells me that I am thereby vindicating the claims of *public justice*, and the *wrongs of insulted humanity*,

T. B.

Manchester,
Oct. 14, 1797.

Owing to inadvertency, two of the four first pages of the list of names are inverted.



AN
Exact Account

OF THE

ARREARS IN BASTARDY,

From May 1773, to February 1787.

Mother's.

Alice Ashley
Mary Ashley
Ann Ashwell
Mary Allen
Charlotte Armstrong
Mary Ashton
Devorah Artingstall

Reputed Fathers.

Giles Chadderton
Philip Walker
Thomas Seel
John Mills
Jonathan Street
James Hayes
William Hulme

Places of Abode.

	£.	s.	d.
Manchester	5	18	0
Ditto	9	11	2
Ardwick	1	2	0
London	23	2	0
Manchester	13	1	0
Salford	12	4	0
Ditto	10	1	0

Mothers.

Sarah Artingstall	
Ann Alibiston	
Martha Atherton	
Betty Ackers	
Betty Acken	
Mary Barfley	
Margaret Burn	
Mary Bennett	
Mary Brockshaw	
Sarah Barns	
Sarah Bill	
Mary Birch	
Sarah Brown	
Mary Bayley	
Jane Birch	
Ann Burlin	
Elin Bradshaw	
Mary Berry	
Hannah Bowker	

Repaired Fathers.

<i>Places of Birth.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Salford	£.1 11 0
Birmingham	0 18 9
Great Budworth	5 19 0
Ditto	4 5 0
Oldham	11 1 0
Deansgate	3 10 0
—	2 15 3
—	5 2 6
—	1 18 0
Millers Lane	4 13 0
London	10 18 0
Coldhouse	14 6 0
Parsonage	13 16 5
—	9 11 0
—	13 8 0
Newton Lane	20 3 0
Manchester	7 4 0
London	14 17 0
—	1 16 6

Mothers.

Jane Burrow	James Sandiford
Ann Banks	John Patten
Ann Box	James Pixton
Sarah Blummally	Joshua Hulme
Sarah Branall	Joel Bretland
Mary Bradbury	Jeffry Cheetham
Ann Bowker	George Craven
Hannah Boardman	Richard Charles
Mary Burgess	Samuel Jackson
Mary Burgess	Thomas Hall
Mary Bradley	Richard Schofield
Mary Bradley	Charles Brook
Martha Brooks	Archibald Collins
Ann Bowden	John Booth
Sarah Bennett	James Arrowsmith
Esther Benton	John Goodier
Sarah Boardman	James Oldham
Betty Briddock	William Wells
Sarah Booth	James Wharnby

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Refused Fathers.

<i>Places of Abode.</i>	<i>£.d.</i>
Manchester	14 0
Ditto	3 1
Whitefield	11 3
Manchester	13 19
Ditto	2 15
Ditto	1 9
Leeds	13 1
(In America)	12 2
Preston	1 3
Salford	19 1
Manchester	4 19
Ditto	0 13
Ditto	7 13
Ditto	8 10
Ditto	1 1
(Paying off)	15 8
Manchester	0 18
Ditto	10 0
Prestwich	4 15

Mothers.

Ally Burges	William Leach
Martha Brierley	Doctor Cope
Mary Bayley	Charles Hindley
Susan Beckett	James Andrew
Martha Burges	John Ogden
Susannah Byrom	James Allen
Ellin Brierley	Charles Kinaston
Esther Berry	William Brown
Mary Barkley	James Appleton
Judy Blackbird	William Ingham
Susan Blackbird	Samuel Hulme
Margaret Earker	Nathaniel Jackson
Mary Beard	John Brickliff
Hannah Birch	Blakeley
Alice Brierley	Manchester
Mary Bayley	Ditto
Ellen Bagshaw	Ditto
Elizabeth Brierly	London
Mary Barns	Ditto

Reputed Fathers.

<i>Places of Abode.</i>	<i>£. I . 0</i>
Ardwick	6
Manchester	5 10 6
Blackburn	12 0 0
Manchester	0 13 0
Ditto	11 18 0
Ditto	3 6 0
Ditto	9 11 6
(3 Children)	8 5 4
Manchester	1 12 0
Ditto	3 15 0
Ditto	0 15 3
Ditto	1 1 9
Blakeley	10 0 4
Manchester	20 8 0
Ditto	1 0 0
Ditto	17 7 0
London	9 0 0
Ditto	7 2 0
Manchester	0 19 6

Mother's

		£.	5	3	6
Ellen Brown	Benjamin Jeweller	1	15	0	0
Elizabeth Berry	James Brogden	1	14	0	0
Martha Bird	John Brownridge	1	8	0	0
Mary Bird	John Sharp	0	11	0	0
Mary Byrom	James Young	0	11	0	0
Betty Barker	Edward Owen	6	1	0	0
Mary Bowman	Joseph Macclesfield	5	0	0	0
Rebecca Bolton	Francis Harrison	2	8	0	0
Jane Bagshaw	James Brandrett	0	0	5	1
Mary Barns	John Smith	0	9	0	0
Margaret Boden	William Jackson	10	0	0	0
Martha Bolton	Thomas Addison	8	0	0	0
Elizabeth Buckley	Charles Taylor	9	8	0	0
Molly Barrow	Jeremiah Hampson	0	7	0	0
Elizabeth Bradshaw	John Wilkinson	3	10	0	0
Catharine Booth	William Pane	0	12	0	0
Mary Brown	James Grimshaw	0	10	0	0
Ellen Barlow	John Dewhurst	0	16	0	0
Esther Barton	William Moulton	1	8	0	0

Rehued Fathers.

Benjamin Jeweller
James Brogden
John Brownridge
John Sharp
James Young
Edward Owen
Joseph Macclesfield
Francis Harrison
James Brandrett
John Smith
William Jackson
Thomas Addison
Charles Taylor
Jeremiah Hampson
John Wilkinson
William Pane
James Grimshaw
John Dewhurst
William Moutt

Mother's.

Mary Borough	
Elin Barlow	
Hannah Brierley	
Betty Booth	
Sarah Collyer	
Sarah Chesney	
Ann Cooper	
Grace Cros	
Elin Crowther	
Elin Chandler	
Elizabeth Cottrell	
Sarah Crompton	
Mary Cook	
Mary Chapman	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Martha Clegg	
Martha Cooper	

Reputed Fathers.

<i>Place of Abode.</i>	<i>£.o</i>
Salford	1 16
Manchester	0 12
—	1 6
Salford	8 0
—	23 10
Manchester	2 5
Wardley-Hall	2 18
Manchester	14 11
London	21 10
Ditto	18 5
—	14 11
Cheadle	4 10
—	17 16
Manchester	4 2
—	2 10
—	6 14
—	5 1
—	3 0
—	3

*John Dewhurst
C. Barlow
John Huxley
John Kershaw
James Royle
John Travis
Thomas Lathana
John Hurst
Nehemiah Kemp
John Hall
William Berry
James Thorp
Robert Lees
Henry Langley
Joseph Beever
James Horton
William Morton
Samuel Fielding*

Mother's

Ditto	Betty Clegg
Ditto	Martha Crompton
	Jane Cooper
	Ann Cheetham
	Esther Caufon
	Mary Chantler
	Hannah Chadwick
	Catherine Chapman
	Ann Crossland
	Esther Consterdine
	Margaret Clerk
	Mary Chantler
	Hannah Croft
	Sarah Cooper
	Mary Cooper
	Susan Clutton
	Sarah Chadkirk

Reputed Fathers.

By a Soldier
By a Soldier
Samuel Axon
George Ogden
George Fearne
William Makin
William Baxter
John Lewis
Peter Mc Hallan
Joseph Grinces
John Dunn
Thomas Confordine
James Mayer
Joseph Burges
Matthew Marriott
William Wilkinson
James Heats
William Bull
James Carter

Places of Abode.

£.	6	12	4
Manchester	4	15	0
Ditto	11	9	4
Ditto	0	10	0
	23	16	6
Adjutant of Greys	1	8	0
Birmingham	4	12	0
Carlisle	3	10	0
Manchester	4	3	4
	13	13	0
	25	17	0
	1	12	0
	14	10	0
York	11	10	0
Openshaw	1	16	0
Barton	3	15	6
Salford	0	12	0

Mothers.

Sarah Chadkirk	
Mary Clayton	
Betty Cheetham	
Catherine Chadwick	
Mary Cooper	
Mary Collenge	
Mary Clough	
Ann Campbell	
Susan Chadwick	
Martha Collyer	
Alice Clough	
Ann Clough	
Alice Clarkson	
Esther Dearden	
Ann Dennis	
Hannah Dutton	
Sarah Dowas	
Hannah Davenport	
Betty Dennis	

Reputed Fathers.

James Carter	£.1 7 0
Benjamin Davis	0 8 0
John Greenlefs	8 6 0
James Norris	2 14 0
Anthony Brown	1 7 0
William Hampson	0 5 0
James Shakespeare	0 4 0
Thomas Hayden	4 9 0
Matthew Gaimon	1 14 0
John Ridd	0 5 0
George Boonat	2 6 0
William Wood	1 12 6
John Whitaker	1 15 6
Thomas Kearsley	14 0 2
John Griffith	3 14 0
John Fletcher	13 10 0
John Harrison	14 9 6
James Milnes	0 15 8
Thomas Ferguson	5 5

Places of Abode.

Salford	£.1 7 0
Manchester	0 8 0
Salford	8 6 0
———	2 14 0
———	1 7 0
———	0 5 0
———	0 4 0
Preston	4 9 0
———	1 14 0
———	0 5 0
Manchester	2 6 0
———	1 12 6
———	1 15 6
Stretford	13 10 0
———	14 9 6
Chadderton	0 15 8
———	5 5

Mothers.

Susan Davenport	Joseph Crompton	£.1 16 0
Ann Dewhurst	James Shorrocks	0 6 0
Ann Dawson	John Moors	1 12 0
Sarah Dyfon	Oliver Shaw	14 8 4
Ann Darlington	James Gregory	4 0 1
Ann Dale	James Hilton	14 1 2
Betty Darlington	James Aspin	14 18 4
Ann Davis	Thomas Nichols	1 0 0
Rebecca Dawson	Daniel Smith	3 7 6
Ann Dawson	Jonathan Fletcher	4 13 9
Ann Darlington	John Lee	0 6 8
Jane Dudlow	William Travis	11 15 2
Mary Dooley	Samuel Makin	2 4 6
Sarah Dyfon	A. Wood	3 0 0
Harriett Dunn	James Travis	6 0 0
Ann Davis	Robert Burgess	0 10 0
Ann Dawson	John Shortland	4 5 0

Reputed Fathers.

	<i>Places of Abode.</i>	
	Manchester	£.1 16 0
	—	0 6 0
	—	1 12 0
	London	14 8 4
	Manchester	4 0 1
	Salford	14 1 2
	Manchester	14 18 4
	Salford	1 0 0
	Bury	3 7 6
	Manchester	4 13 9
	—	0 6 8
	London	11 15 2
	—	2 4 6
	Manchester	3 0 0
	—	6 0 0
	—	0 10 0
	—	4 5 0
	—	1 1 0

<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>
Hannah Davenport	Michael Burn	Manchester £.7 5 c
Betty Diggles, widow	Matthew Brookes	— 9 18 0
Hannah Ditch	Ralph Gatchiffe	— 5 12 0
Sarah Delbridge	William Micakel	— 1 6 0
Jane Douglas	William Shorrocks	— 5 14 6
Jane Derbyshire	A. Dean	— 1 10 6
Elizabeth Dean	John Ridgway	Salford 18 0 0
Margaret Dewhurst	Charles Chandler	Stockport 0 9 6
Sarah Debledge	John Grundy	Salford 0 17 0
Mary Dawson	Richard Hulton	Manchester 0 10 0
Mary Dooley	Thomas Jephson	— 1 18 0
Betty Dawson	Robert Murry	— 2 17 6
Esther Dean	John Kenworthy	— 0 12 0
Ann Dearden	William Campbell	— 1 3 0
Mary Davison	Thomas Tonge	— 1 12 0
Elizabeth Evans	John Coop, alias Kemp	— 6 15 8
Mary Edwards	James Roberts	Salford 3 1 8 0
Ann Ellor	Joseph Mayo	Manchester 7 18 0
Ann Eastwood		— 1 4 c

Mothers.

<i>Mother.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>
Margaret Emerson	Emerson
Mary Evenson	Samuel Kemp
Lydia Evans	William Radford
Alice Evans	John Ainsworth
Mary Evans	James Wilkinson
Ann Egerley	Robert Kershaw
Ann Edgeley	Abraham Gregory
Dorothy Eastwood	John Hindley
Ann Furnival	Peter Hampton
Ellin Farr	George Holt
Margaret Swift	Robert Saxon
Martha France	William Boyes
Mary Falkner	George Sutcliffe
Mary France	Thomas Ogden
Mary Fisher	James Blumney
Ann Fildes	William Robinson
Widow Furnival	Philip Luigard
Elizabeth Foster	Cheadle
Mary Fisher	Salford

Reputed Fathers.

<i>Reputed Father.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>
—	—
—	£.11 5 6
—	4 6 0
—	5 9 0
—	2 1 0
—	2 16 0
—	5 10 0
—	2 18 0
—	3 12 0
—	2 15 6
—	12 11 10
—	0 3 4
—	8 0 0
—	1 16 6
—	13 4 6
—	4 0 0
—	7 1 0
—	0 9 0
—	3 9 0
—	1 14 0

Wolters

Ann Byfield*

Retired Father's

William Wrenshaw

Places of Abode:

Manchester f. i A 2

* This sum was received by Unite, with the accumulated arrears, amounting to about £.7—Messrs Harrop and Wheeler observe in their papers, which followed a public meeting, on the 26th of Sept. 1794, called by the Boroughreeve and Constables, for the purpose of bringing forward the charges which had been made against Deputy Constable Unite—“ That the nature of the charges had strongly excited public attention, and the meeting was extremely crowded, when a long investigation took place. The red book was produced, and some pointed questions put to the Deputy respecting it, which he unequivocally answered. (No. 1.) There was no proof of any monies having been improperly received, from that book; (2) and the keeping it a longer time in his possession than the law allows, appeared to be more in inadvertency than design; (3) as extracts having been made of the most material parts, the importance of it was much lessened. (4) When it was resolved, that a committee should be appointed to make a general examination of the Deputy’s

(No. 1.) To Unite's unequivocal answers I shall beg leave to offer the few following remarks—in one case he asserted, "that he should have given up the book, if Mr. Beaumont had not told him, on his death bed, at Eccles, that it was of no use—and that he had not received the amount of one farthing from it; but it since clearly appears,

(2) How could there be, at that time, proofs of money being impounded into ^{the} ~~book~~, ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{account} ~~was~~ ^{never} ~~opened~~ ^{and} ~~examined~~ till the meeting?

(3) Could Mr. Uite be said to "keep the book more from inadvertency than design," when he was in the habit of receiving monies entered therein at different periods?

(4) If the extras taken had lessened much the importance of the book, what became of the monies received from the important authors?

(5) Why was not the last resolution complied with?—Why were the necessary books withheld from the committee's investigation?—Why did the Borroughreeve and Constables, after a long and tedious inquiry (by the committee) into Unite's

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<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Reputed Fathers</i>	<i>Places of abode.</i>
Martha Gaskell	Robert Hall	Manchester £.12 14 0
James Gill	William Gladden	Hallifax 4 2 0
Mary Gillett	Thomas Bradbury	Crumpfall 13 12 6
Martha Greatrix	Edward Gawnian	Salford 10 4 0
Alice Green	Thomas Crompton	Manchester 4 7 0
Ann Green		1 1 0
Deborah Grimshaw	John Holks	Dolefield 8 19 0
Alice Greatstock	John Fisher	Hallifax (2 Baffards) 3 10 0
Jane Gill	George Gardner	8 2 0
Susan Greatrix	William Johnson	<i>Three Baffards</i> 53 7 0
Mary Groves	William Mather	Salford
Martha Gaskell	John Johnson	Stockport
Elen Grimshaw	Edward Gawman	Salford 1 17 0
	Joshua Green	
	Edward Priest	

Unite's conduct, call a town's meeting to receive the report agreeable to the last resolution at that meeting?—'The modesty of this *honest* Deputy is equal, if possible, to the *cleverness* of his accounts.—for has he not since impudently asserted, that the inhabitants of Manchester have no *right* or *power* to inquire into its *abuses*? nor into the conduct of its *servants*.

*Mothers.*C—G—

<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	{ T—R—	{
Ann Grant	Uriah Wilkinson	
Ann Greatstock	Samuel Leach	
Sarah Green	Robert Haworth	
Mary Gleave	William Brown	
Sarah Grove	Samuel Grimshaw	
Mary Gibson	Thomas Stoppard	
Lettice Gill	John Trippland	
Martha Gee	Ambrose Turner	
Thomason Hyde	Charles Hardy	{
Ifabella Halfall, or Hazle	John Hardy	
Hannah Hallows	James Gunny	
Sarah Hallows	Jof. Tarrett, or Yellett	
Sarah Hallows	John Spooner	
Ellen Hulme	Thomas Latham	
Margaret Hewitt	James Hilton	
	Thomas Norbury	
	John Stonehewer	

Places of Abode.

Ashton-under-lyne £.2	16	6
(Says he paid Unite	4	0
London	6	9
Manchester	1	6
	0	16
	1	3
	0	18
	0	19
	2	19
	4	10
	17	10
	14	13
	6	6
G. Bramall Security	9	14
A Soldier	10	5
A Soldier	2	8
Manchester	2	12
	23	10
Macclesfield	3	1

Ellen Hulme
Margaret Hewitt

Macclesfield

3 1 4

John Stonewell

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Mothers.

Elizabeth Hobson	
Mary Hindley	
Ann Hobson	
Ann Holt	
Mary Harrop	
Mary Howarth	
Ann Hill	
Mary Howard	
Margaret Hodgkinson	
Elizabeth Hannall	
Ann Hardy	
Mary Holland	
Mary Hauseley	
Mary Holland	
Jane Howard	
Mary Hallsworth	
Ellen Howarth	
Ann Hinchcliffe	

Reputed Fathers.

Edward Fosbrook	
John Hyde (hanged)	
Dennis Ramsbottom	
John Brooks	
Peter Fearnhead	
James McClockland	
James Cooper	
James Fanner	
Thomas Ashton	
Thomas Connerdine	
James Simister	
Joseph Seddon	
James Allen	
.Dickenson (2 Bastards)	
Edward Birtles	
Richard Higson	
Joseph Lowe	
Thomas Green	
Thomas Snape	

Places of Abode.

Manchester	£. 6	8	0
{	12	16	0
London	7	4	4
Manchester	0	5	10
—	13	0	0
—	1	5	6
—	18	2	0
—	13	1	0
—	8	4	4
Salford	9	4	0
Manchester	24	9	0
—	11	1	0
—	20	1	6
Warrington	1	15	0
Alport Town	1	10	0
Manchester	14	17	0
—	1	14	6
Darwen	3	16	7

Mothers.

<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>
Sarah Holt	Manchester £. 11 3 0
Ann Higson	0 18 4 0
Jane Hall	15 9 0 0
Martha Hulme	10 8 0 0
Alice Hickson	12 1 0 0
Mary Henthom	7 17 0 0
Ann Horton	16 3 4 0
Ann Hague	2 14 0 0
Ann Hill	Didsbury 1 10 6 0
Ellen Hayes	Manchester 6 12 0 0
Mary Henthom	Salford 9 1 4 0
Betty Oldham	Manchester 3 16 8 0
Ann Higham	2 8 0 0
Mary Holt	16 12 6 0
Betty Heaton	0 13 6 0
Margaret Hazlehurst	6 11 6 0
Betty Hocking	2 16 0 0
Rebecca Hume	0 17 6 0
	0 4 6 0

Fathers.

<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>
Joseph East	Manchester £. 11 3 0
James Barlow	0 18 4 0
Thomas Leach	15 9 0 0
William Marsh	10 8 0 0
{ Robert Booth	Bolton 12 1 0 0
George Falkner	Manchester 7 17 0 0
James Hodkinson	16 3 4 0
Richard Sanders	2 14 0 0
John Chandley	Didsbury 1 10 6 0
James Carter	Manchester 6 12 0 0
Charles Clayton	Salford 9 1 4 0
William Thorley	Manchester 3 16 8 0
James Hibbert	2 8 0 0
John Aughton	16 12 6 0
	0 13 6 0
John Plaice	6 11 6 0
James Warburton	2 16 0 0
Samuel Wild	0 17 6 0
John Hulme	0 4 6 0

<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>
Betty Heywood	Nathan Twist	Manchester £. 2 18 0
Joanah Holt	John Lee	Red Bank 5 0 0
Ann Holdning	Elizabeth Hardy	Manchester 0 19 6
Margaret Hodkinson	John Hasslam	— 7 3 6
Fanny Horner	Samuel Platt	— 3 0 0
Betty Holingsworth	William Shepley	— 5 3 6
Mary Hayes	Ralph Harrop	— 5 12 0
Mary Higinbotham	John Greatrix	— 0 10 0
Ann Hardy	Joshua Wharmby	— 3 10 6
Margaret Haflam	Edward Booth	— 0 4 6
Ann Hallsworth	Breathwaite	— 2 14 0
Esther Horton	Joseph Green	— 3 7 0
Mary Holt	Willm. Wolstonholm	— 1 13 9
Mary Heaton	B. Howard	— 1 18 1
Alice Hargreaves	Peter Wilson	— 1 4 6
Sarah Hampson	John Shaw	— 2 0 0
Zinn Hilton	George Hope	— 4 7 0
Elinor Horton	Robert Burges	— 0 18 0
		— 0 19 0

Mothers.

Mary Healey	John Wright	Manchester	£. 4	10	0
Mary Hobridge	Edward Gunter	—	4	18	6
Nancy Haughton	William Grundy	—	5	0	0
Ann Harrison	Mr. Broome	—	1	0	0
Mary Holdham	Benjamin Wild	—	0	15	0
Elizabeth Allan	Charles Nicholson	—	6	0	0
Mary Hoolev	Richard Birch	—	0	16	0
Mary Hart	William Hulme	—	0	11	0
Mary Hodgkinson	Henry Hunter	—	0	3	6
Mary Hulme	—	—	0	17	6
Elizabeth Hyde	William Broughton	—	1	5	8
Ann Haughton	Edward Dewhurst	—	1	13	0
Margaret Hazel	Joseph Pimlot	—	2	10	6
Betty Hughes	S. Harrison	—	0	18	6
Mary Hind	Samuel Stott	—	2	7	6
Mary Horrocks	Richard Fisher	—	0	0	9
Ann Hughs	Captain Ogden	—	2	1	0
Rachael Johnson	William Hulme	—	7	1	0
Sarah Jones	George Jackson	—	7	8	0

Reputed Fathers.

John Wright	Manchester	£. 4	10	0
Edward Gunter	—	4	18	6
William Grundy	—	5	0	0
Mr. Broome	—	1	0	0
Benjamin Wild	—	0	15	0
Charles Nicholson	—	6	0	0
Richard Birch	—	0	16	0
William Hulme	—	0	11	0
Henry Hunter	—	0	3	6
—	—	0	17	6
—	—	1	5	8
—	—	1	13	0
—	—	2	10	6
—	—	0	18	6
—	—	2	7	6
—	—	0	0	9
—	—	7	1	0
—	—	7	8	0

Places of Abode.

Mothers.

Ann Jenney	
Sarah Jones	
Hannah Isaacson	
Esther Jones	
Mary Jones	
Martha Jackson	
Charlotte Isherwood	
Mary Jones	
Ann Johnson	
Mary Jenkins	
Ann Jones	
Mary Jones	
Grace Johnson	
Ann Jordon	
Ann Kay	
Betty Knight	
Deborah Kirkman	
Ann Kirk	
Alice Kay	

• 1

Reputed Fathers.

<i>Mother.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>
Ann Jenney	Manchester
Sarah Jones	—
Hannah Isaacson	John Tate (2 Baffards)
Esther Jones	Thomas Barber
Mary Jones	William Reedhall
Martha Jackson	Robert Hill
Charlotte Isherwood	Edward Allen
Mary Jones	William Reddale
Ann Johnson	M. Jenkinson
Mary Jenkins	William Wagden
Ann Jones	Joseph Garnett
Mary Jones	William Hall
Grace Johnson	James Dewhurst
Ann Jordon	John Kenworthy
Ann Kay	James Douglas
Betty Knight	Thomas Tonge
Deborah Kirkman	William Marshall
Ann Kirk	Thomas Ogden
Alice Kay	James Douglass

Places of Abode.

<i>Mother.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>
Ann Jenney	Manchester
Sarah Jones	—
Hannah Isaacson	John Tate (2 Baffards)
Esther Jones	—
Mary Jones	Thomas Barber
Martha Jackson	William Reedhall
Charlotte Isherwood	Robert Hill
Mary Jones	Edward Allen
Ann Johnson	William Reddale
Mary Jenkins	M. Jenkinson
Ann Jones	William Wagden
Mary Jones	Joseph Garnett
Grace Johnson	William Hall
Ann Jordon	James Dewhurst
Ann Kay	John Kenworthy
Betty Knight	James Douglas
Deborah Kirkman	Thomas Tonge
Ann Kirk	William Marshall
Alice Kay	Thomas Ogden

Mothers.

Ann Kirk	Thomas Ogden.
Sarah Kershaw	Joseph Lyon
Ditto	John Howard
Mary Lyon	John Wardley
Mary Lyon	William Robinson
Ann Layland	J. Caffon and R. Bold
Margaret Latham	James Mellor
Mary Lamb	John Hafté
Ellen Lowe	James Wroe
Betty Lee	James Wilson
Mary Lownds	Ralph Possey
Martha Lomax	John Manley
Martha Lockett	Richard Armitage
Rachael Lee	Samuel Houghendale
Elizabeth Leach	John Lees
Margaret Latham	Charles Lee
Elizabeth Lawton	William Tildesley
Betty Lyon	M. Lyon

Reputed Fathers.

	<i>Laces of Abode.</i>
Manchester	£. 4 0
Blakeley	6 15 0
Manchester	1 12 0
—	13 3 10
Two Bastards	14 19 6
Manchester	17 18 0
—	18 0 0
Manchester	23 0 6
—	2 0 0
Halifax	15 0 4
Manchester	11 15 6
—	4 16 6

* In a strange hand and different coloured ink, "compounded and settled."

Mothers.

Ann Lee	Ralph Barns
Ann Lockett	John Singleton
Ether Lees	Robert Henries
Mary Leach	Richard Higson
Mary Leather	Matthew Jephson
Abigail Lamb	C. Lee
Betty Leach	James Pritchett
Martha Low	John Ingham
Hannah Mots	John Wright
Ann Mottram	Robert Waddington
Martha Millington	William Arden
Mary Mort	George Button
Elizabeth Mather	William Fletcher
Ann Mather	William Morris
Mary Mellor	John Henshaw
Sarah Maud	Thomas Brogden

Places of Abode.

<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ralph Barns	Manchester	2	3	6
John Singleton	—	0	17	0
Robert Henries	Salford	0	8	0
Richard Higson	Manchester	9	2	0
Matthew Jephson	—	0	10	0
C. Lee	—	3	4	6
James Pritchett	Salford	0	14	0
John Ingham	Manchester	1	7	0
John Wright	—	0	4	0
Robert Waddington	J. Waddington, T. Howarth, <i>sureties</i>	1	4	0
William Arden	Manchester	4	12	6
George Button	London	3	17	0
William Fletcher	Manchester	4	8	0
William Morris	—	0	7	0
John Henshaw	<i>Three Basters</i>		17	7
Thomas Brogden	Connistone	14	7	6
Benjamin Taylor			16	0
John Anderson			14	0

Mothers.

Jane Maud	
Mary Mottersherd	
Elizabeth Mycock	
Margaret M'Clocklin	
Fanny Mitchell	
Martha Marsh	
Ann Moors	
Mary Moors	
Hannah Mellor	
Nancy Marlland	
Mary Mellor	
Sarah Missit	
Ann Manley	
Elizabeth Mellor	
Mary Mills	
Betty Mayall	
Ann Marfden	
Martha Moors	

Reputed Fathers.

	<i>Places of Abode.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
James Anderson	Connistone	2	6	0
George Renshaw	Manchester	5	12	0
James Chandler	Stockport	2	2	6
<i>Three Bayfords by 3 soldiers</i>		0	0	0
William Sharp	Manchester	7	17	0
George Dickinson	Manchester	0	10	0
John Redford	———	1	0	6
Thomas Brown	Salford	9	18	6
John Barsley	———	1	1	6
James Guest	Manchester	3	8	0
James Travis	London	4	0	0
N. Marlland	———	8	16	0
James Fletcher	Manchester	2	0	6
Thomas Mason	Salford	2	3	0
Joseph Horsefall	D. Hargreaves, J. }	10	6	0
Jonathan Normanfel	Horsefall, <i>fureties</i> }	10	1	0
James Stott	Manchester	2	8	0
A. Mellor	———	0	13	6
		4	6	0

<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>
Abigail Mayor	John Bird	Wilmflow
Mary Morgan	John Billinge	Manchester
Sarah Martin	John Siddal	—
Jane Mellor	Jeremiah Chapman	—
Hannah Moody	Samuel Paterion	Audenshaw
Nancy Marland	Samuel Ashton	—
Frances Millward	James Stoneyhurst	Manchester
Isabella Moors	J. Metcalf	—
Elizabeth Maffey	James Bolton	Manchester
Ethel Mayo	Joshua Dixon	—
Ann Moors	J. Schofield, ² Bajfards	Three Bajfards
Martha Moors	William Whittle	Cheadle
Sarah Maffey	James Warren	Manchester
Sarah Nightingale	Thomas Hesketh	Shawfold
Catherine Norbury	Wm. W olfendenholme	Manchester
Mary Nield	James Maffey	—
Ethel Norton		
Mary Nicholson		

Mothers.

Alice Newton	Thomas Weatherhogg
Mary Normansel	James Cropper
Elizabeth Okel	Ellis Chorlton
Sarah Owen	X James Hurst
Martha Owen	John Bent
Elin Owen	James Hibbert
Betty Oldham	George Lowcock
Mary Overall	Daniel Robinson
Sarah Oldham	Hugh Thompson
Ann Oxley	David Grafton
Ditto	George Ashton
Alice Ogden	Benjamin Warburton
Mary Oldham	
Ann Oxley	
Jane Owen	James Andrew
Mary Ogden, <i>a marrid woman</i>	
Elizabeth Oldham	James Rhodes
Hannah M' Owen	George Ashton

Reputed Fathers.

<i>Places of Abode.</i>	
Manchester	£. 2 15 0
Ashton	0 7 0
Sam. Hurst, Hazelhurst, bound	3 8 3
Gorton	14 16 8
Manchester	3 12 0
Salford	10 17 6
Manchester	0 10 0
	0 13 10
	0 15 6
	1 10 0
	2 15 6
	4 10 0
	1 19 6
Manchester	2 0 6
Manchester	4 3 0
	1 5 2
	1 1

Mothers.

*Sarah Owen	Hannah Pimlet	John Harper	N. Proctor
Elizabeth Pickup	Betty Priestly	James Rayner	
Betty Prestage	Alice Plant	James Tivison	
Ann Pitts	Mary Preston	John Harper	
Betty Potlitt	Ann Penketh	James Tivison	
Ellin Prices alias Yates	Ellin Pickford	N. Proctor	
	Dorothy Partington		
	Sarah Platt		

Reputed Fathers.

Daniel Robinson	John Welsh	Manchester	9
William Radford	John Coffy	Salford	8
John Entwistle	Thomas Allen	Manchester	8
Azariah Wrigley	Richard Lomax	Manchester	8
Thomas Crompton		Manchester	4
		Manchester	0
		Salford	13
		Manchester	0
		Manchester	4
		Manchester	0
		Salford	13
		Manchester	0
		Manchester	6
		Salford	12

Places of Abode.

£.	1	2	6
2	6	8	
16	0		
13	3		
11	8		
9	16		
8	0		
0	13		
8	3		
0	4		
2	0		
13	0		
0	12		

• Sarah Owen called a few weeks ago at the workhouse, to inquire after a child she had left there *eight years ago*; but as no account could be given of it, she was referred to Hallows; he not being at home, Mrs. Hallows opened a large book, and acquainted her that the child had been *many years at nurse*, at Mrs. Cook's, Ashton Merseybank---but that it had been dead about *two years*.---It is necessary to remind the reader, that long before this circumstance took place, Mr. Hallows had given up all his books, *upon oath*;---How this large one should have been *forgotten*, Mr. H. can perhaps best account for.

Mothers.

<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>
William Orme	Manchester	1	1	16	0	
Peter Shadwell	———	4	4	4	6	
Charles Collyer	———	4	4	4	0	
James Warburton	———	1	1	13	6	
John Lea	Chapel-en-le-frith	0	0	14	6	
John Brown	Manchester	0	0	14	6	
John Wild	Salford	0	0	18	0	
John Mattey	———	2	2	5	0	
John Eastwood	Manchester	1	1	19	0	
John Kenworthy	———	0	0	12	6	
Thomas Reid	Manchester	2	0	0	0	
Elizabeth Pinto	———	0	0	12	6	
Charlotte Roberts	———	0	0	10	0	
Mary Rider	———	12	10	0	0	
Ellin Readyhough	London	12	14	0	0	
Ann Redford	———	0	0	16	0	
Ann Wrigley	Matthew Warhurst	14	18	0	0	
Ann Robinson	Richard Dixson	0	0	8	0	
Esther Reed	———	0	0	2	0	
Jane Rider	Manchester	10	0	0	0	

Reputed Fathers.

<i>Places of Abode.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>
Manchester	1	1	16	0
———	4	4	4	6
———	4	4	4	0
———	1	1	13	6
Chapel-en-le-frith	0	0	14	6
Manchester	0	0	14	6
Salford	0	0	18	0
———	2	2	5	0
Manchester	1	1	19	0
———	0	0	12	6
Manchester	2	0	0	0
———	0	0	10	0
———	12	10	0	0
———	0	0	16	0
———	14	18	0	0
Salford	0	0	8	0
Manchester	10	0	0	0

Mothers.

Elizabeth Russel	
Peggy Reddish	
Mary Royle	
Alice Reid	
Ann Royle	
Betty Ryland	
Effy Rowland	
Susan Ridgeway	
Betty Rushton	
Ann Rothwell	
Betty Rawlinson	
Sarah Ranicon	
Jane Roberts	
Ann Reed	
Jane Rafbottom	
Mary Royle	
Mary Rowbottom	
Jane Ratcliffe	
Ann Robinzon	

Reputed Fathers.

<i>Places of Abode.</i>	
Salford	£. 4
Manchester	3
London	16
Manchester	12
—	—
Serj. Maj. in the 21st	5
Manchester	0
Salford	8
Manchester	—
Rowland	5
William Keightley	14
Samuel Chadkirk	6
James Hilton	0
John Blackshaw	16
John Britain	0
William Barlow	19
William Hart	0
—	—
Salford	3
New Bury	8
Manchester	0
John Wood	1

Mothers.

Hannah Redford
Betty Robinson
Jane Ridings
Margaret Richardson
Mary Royle
Mary Rogers
Mary Rider
Martha Shelmridge
Ann Stratham
Margaret Swift
Mary Stoddard
Hannah Smith
Martha Scholes
Esther Shepley
Ann Somethurst
Margaret Smith
Betty Siddall
Mary Smith
Elizabeth Saxon

Reputed Fathers.

Peter Duffy

Daniel Robinson
Thomas Wood
Kay Fletcher
Thomas Cooper

Peter Brown
Thomas Jamison
Robert Saxon *settled*
James Lees

Thomas Runegan
Philip Berry
Peter Farkand
Geo. Holt Hallingden
Richard Pearson
James Mellor
John Thompson
William Macom

Places of Abode.

	£.	£.	£.
Manchester	3	7	6
Manchester	0	8	6
Manchester	4	16	•
Manchester	0	12	0
Manchester	3	2	6
Manchester	2	7	6
Manchester	0	12	6
Oldham	7	12	0
Manchester	0	12	0
Ardwick	20	0	0
Manchester	15	15	0
Manchester	0	14	0
Manchester	0	13	0
Manchester	11	15	0

Mary Smith
Elizabeth Saxon

John Thompson
William Macom

11 15 0

3-1

Mothers.

Elizabeth Shaw	
Betty Schofield	
Ellin Shelderdine	
Hannah Schofield	
Elizabeth Spencer	
Sarah Settle	
Sarah Sidebottom	
Martha Salthouse	
Sarah Swain	
Betty Stanley	
Betty Singleron	
Margaret Smith	
Ellin Shelderdine	
Alice Sprightly	
Sarah Settle	
Ann Shelderdine	
Ann Seal	
Ann Sawnear	
Sarah Stubbs	

Reputed Fathers.

John Bent	
Samuel Bagshaw	
John Ford	
John Barrow	
John Quarterman	
William Thorley	
Joseph Wright	
William Radford	
James Hibbert	
Peter Hindley	
John Davis	
James Draper	
Ten Men	
John Jones	
Manchester	
Ann Seal	
Ann Sawnear	
Sarah Stubbs	

Places of Abode.

Manchester	£.1 10 6
—	3 8 0
—	1 8 0
—	1 13 0
—	9 12 0
Stockport	2 0 6
Macclesfield	2 18 0
—	4 8 0
Salford	11 16 4
Macclesfield	6 15 9
Salford	12 5 0
Manchester	3 4 0
—	0 17 0
Manchester	3 17 0
—	1 8 0
Catley Green	1 6 0
Manchester	2 10 0
—	2 9 0

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Mothers.

Sarah Scott	Samuel Hudson	John Sutcliffe
Ann Stansfield	Samuel Dyer	John Sutcliffe
Hannah Stringer	James Tomlinson	John Sutcliffe
Sarah Swain	George Normany	John Sutcliffe
Jane Sephton	James Hunt	John Sutcliffe
Nancy Simpson	Edward Dyer	John Sutcliffe
Betty Saxton	William Walmsley	John Sutcliffe
Mary Smeethurst	John Evans	John Sutcliffe
Mary Smith	Thomas Hyde	John Sutcliffe
Sarah Seddon	James Warburton	John Sutcliffe
Ether Schofield	John Shore	John Sutcliffe
Mary Seed	Schofield	John Marsland
Ellis Sheldnerdine	John Marsland	John Sutcliffe
Sarah Sidebottom	John Marsland	John Sutcliffe
Ann Stansfield	James Howarth	John Sutcliffe
Ann Smeethurst	John Marsland	John Sutcliffe
Sarah Stanley	John Marsland	John Sutcliffe
Nancy Sympsoa	John Marsland	John Sutcliffe
Ann Seal	John Marsland	John Sutcliffe

Places of Abode.

Places of Abode.	£.	s.	d.
Manchester	2	5	0
London	2	17	0
—	0	8	0
—	0	14	10
—	0	18	0
—	0	19	6
—	11	17	4
—	1	16	0
—	0	0	0
—	0	2	12
—	2	9	0
—	0	10	0
—	3	17	0
—	0	12	0
—	1	19	0
—	4	4	0
—	1	3	0
—	10	0	0

Mothers.

Fanny Steward
Mary Sutcliffe
Betty Steel
Mary Sheldene
Sarah Smith
Catherine Sim
Mary Stickley
Mary Sandford
Betty Sutcliffe
Betty Sherlock
Alice Stoppert
Martha Taylor
Ann Torkento
Betty Taylor
Alice Thornton
Elizabeth Too
Susan Travise
Elizabeth Tay
Martha Tyra

Reputed Fathers.

Johnua Corkin
James Bunn
Charles Medcalf
Samuel Medosun
John Brown
William Heap
William Talbut

Benjamin Davis
Ralph Horridge
E. Sherwood
James Kay
William Brundett
James Rogers
William Webster
William Read
Richard Johnson
Abraham Croydon
John Tyra

Places of Abode.

Mothers.

<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Offender</i>	<i>Victim</i>
Reputed Father	Ann Taylor	James Franklin	Ann Tatlow
	Ann Tatlow	Mark Mellor	Tabathy Tonge
	Tabathy Tonge	Ralph Hood	Betty Taylor
	Betty Taylor	James Guest	Margaret Taylor
	Margaret Taylor	William Wild	Elizabeth Taylor
	Elizabeth Taylor	William Wild	Sarah Tongue
	Sarah Tongue	Joshua Whitaker	Mary Thornaby
	Mary Thornaby	John Gaskell	Sarah Tongue
	Sarah Tongue	James Andrew	Ann Tarvin
	Ann Tarvin	Joseph Horsfall	Esther Taylor
	Esther Taylor	M. Tongue	Jane Train
	Jane Train	James Whitehead	Mary Todd
	Mary Todd	J. Trainer	Ann Travise
	Ann Travise	John Barlow	Mary Tonge
	Mary Tonge	X James Croolley	Charlotte Tomlinson
	Charlotte Tomlinson	Richard Redfearn	Five Lying-in women
	Five Lying-in women	Jacob Bradbury	Hannah Vernon

Reputed Fathers.

<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>
James Franklin	Royton
Mark Mellor	Manchester
Ralph Hood	—
James Guest	Stockport
William Wild	Manchester
William Wild	—
Joshua Whitaker	—
John Gaskell	—
James Andrew	—
Joseph Horsfall	—
M. Tongue	—
James Whitehead	—
J. Trainer	—
John Barlow	—
X James Crosley	—
	Richard Redfearn
Jacob Bradbury	Manchester
	Manchester

Places of Abode.

Mothers.

Ann Travis
Ann Wright
Mary Whitesides
Alice Wilkinson
Margaret Welsh
Mary Whittle
Ann Wootten
Alice Worley
Mary Whittington
Mary Walker
Ellin Williamson
Sarah Woodworth
Betty Wrigley
Mary Wrigley
Ann Wright
Mary Whittle
Sarah Worley
Mary Wild
Mary Worthington

Reputed Fathers.

<i>Places of Birth.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>
Robert Kershaw	Manchester £. 5
John Hindley	Ringley 8
William Seddon	Manchester 0
Thomas Davis	17 2
William Bower	0 0
Thomas Haigh	Warrington 4
James Hindley	Manchester 8
Thomas Ogden	6 8
Christopher Moon	6 6
Robert Siddall	8 6
William Morris	10 4
John Lyon	Salford 16
James Jackson	Blakeley 1
Richard France	Manchester 13
Richard Chadderton	— 1
John Johnfon	— 2
Joseph Marland	— 0
James Battye	— 4
Joseph Oldham	— 0

Mothers.

Mary Wallwork
Martha Whitelegg
Ann Wood
Betty Woodworth
Betty Warren
Sarah Worley
Widow Whitworth
Elizabeth Walker
Widow Whitworth
Betty Williamson
Elizabeth Whitehead
Ann Wright
Agnes Williamson
Betty Wilkinson
Sarah Wollencroft
Ann Winterbottom
Ann Watson
Margaret Wilson
Sarah Wood.

Reputed Fathers

<i>Places of Abode.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>Places of Abode.</i>	<i>f.</i>
Manchester	14	Manchester	0
Manchester	16	Ardwick	8
—	—	Manchester	0
—	—	—	0
—	—	Brought off	16
—	—	Chewbent	5
—	—	Manchester	0
—	—	—	0
Samuel Pickering	13	Samuel Pickering	0
Hugh Tomlinson	10	Hugh Tomlinson	1
John Taylor	10	John Taylor	4
John Taylor	17	John Taylor	17
John Preston	6	John Preston	6
Richard Ashton	5	Richard Ashton	5
James Andrew	0	James Andrew	0
John Benges	2	John Benges	1
Thomas Benges	0	Thomas Benges	6
Joseph Townly	0	Joseph Townly	13
Henry Alstead	0	Henry Alstead	2
—	—	—	14
—	—	—	9
—	—	—	0
—	—	—	10

Margaret Willson
Sarah Wood

Joseph Townly
Henry Alstead

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Mothers.

Ann Worley	John Howorth
Ann Wofftonholme	Thomas Brierly
Jane Wild	William Hooley
Sarah Walton	Thomas Addison
Frances Horner	Thomas Hutchinson
Mary Wild	Thomas Woodcock
Martha Whitefield	James Stott
Nancy Worley	John Whitworth
Elizabeth Wilkinson	
Elizabeth Waring	
Mary Williamson	
Mary Worall	
Mary Wroe	
Eliza. Worthington	
Jane Wragg	John Cherry
Mary Wright	John Fallows
Mary White	John Wrigley
Ann Wild	James Colly
Elizabeth Yates	

Places of Abode.

Manchester	3	3	0
Openshaw	11	5	6
Manchester	5	19	6
———	6	17	6
———	0	9	0
———	0	18	0
Near Bolton	9	2	6
Manchester	4	3	0
———	7	14	0
———	3	6	0
———	0	19	0
———	1	17	0
———	2	1	0
———	0	7	0
———	0	14	6
———	0	7	6
———	0	12	0
Harper Hey	2	3	0
Manchester	13	16	0

Mothers.

Ann Young
Ann Jackson
Martha Lomax
Elizabeth Taylor
Ellen Traville
Biddy Yates

Reputed Fathers.

James Broadbent
Samuel Greenhalgh
Thomas Foster
James Oldham
Charles Birch
Joseph Shaw

<i>Places of Abode</i>	
Manchester	3 9 6
———	2 4 0
———	2 8 6
———	1 0 3
Ince	1 3 4
———	1 7 0
Total	£. 3306 17 3

* * It may be necessary to remind those who are in arrears, that the present Church-wardens are in possession of the Red Basil Book, and mean to enforce payment immediately. It is also requested that those who have paid their arrears to Unite or Hallows, will give the necessary information.

Developement of Abuses, &c.

→ → → O → → →

On the subject of the arrears contained in the Red Basil Book, it is first to be observed, that the mothers of the children are, *or ought to be*, regularly paid the amount of the justice's order upon the reputed fathers, by the overseer out of the town's cash—The following plain questions therefore naturally arise—first, how much of these arrears have been received and *placed* to the credit of the town?—Secondly, how much of these arrears have been received, and *not placed* to the credit of the town?—Thirdly, how much is still outstanding and lost to the town by MISTAKES and want of *due Collection*?

In order to answer these questions recourse must necessarily be had to the *proper* books, and it is essential to state that the late Mr. Beaumont formed the *Red Basil* from other books in his possession, the balances of which were calculated up to the latter date in February 1787.

All these books at the death of Mr. Beaumont *regularly* came into the possession of Mr. Unite, who succeeded him in the office of overseer, but whether they were afterwards delivered by Mr. Unite to Mr. Hallows, his successor, I will not pretend to decide; the committee appointed to investigate into Mr. Unite's conduct, in November 1794, failed in every attempt to procure an inspection into them.

For the very extraordinary and irreconcilable accounts given by Mr. Unite and Mr. Hallows respecting the custody of these books, I refer the reader to pages 15 and 16 of a book entitled "*Disclosures,*" &c. in order to avoid repetition on the subject.

It should also be observed that the arrears in the Red Basil were in their nature progressively accumulating so as to render it necessary to carry them forward from time to time by Mr. Unite as overseer.

In the account of the monies *paid* by the township for the maintenance of bastard children from Easter 1787 to Easter 1788, the arrears owing by the reputed fathers are there regularly brought forward—but the accounts kept by Mr. Beaumont from 1789 to 1790, are now *said* to be *lost!*—and during the time of Unite's overseership, from Easter 1790 to Easter 1791, and from Easter 1791 to Easter 1792,—*No notice is taken of these arrears*—they were neither brought forward when he came into office, nor was there *any* account given of them when he quitted.—The books alluded to only contain an account of the monies PAID by the township for the maintenance of these children, without an account of a single shilling RECEIVED from the reputed fathers; so that Mr. Unite is not only chargeable with the arrears of the Red Basil Book left uncollected by Mr. Beaumont, but with the arrears which accrued from the period to which the Red Basil was brought down, as well as the subsequent period, including the whole time of his overseership.—The number of *private marks*, which appear in a studied variety of forms, added to the testimony of Mr. Taylor (entitled to the fullest credit in pages 11, 12, 13, and 14, of the "*Disclosures,*" &c.) are sufficient to convince every reader that there are *somewhere* other accounts, not intended for public inspection.

In the case of *Gleave*, who was summoned in November 1796 to the New Bailey for non payment of arrears in bastardy, it appeared on the face of different books now in the Work-house, that there have been paid out of the town's cash upwards of *thirty-three pounds*, by weekly payments, for the maintenance of his child near *eight years!* But the accounts of cash *paid* and *received* being judiciously kept in separate books, it seems to have been a wise and studied plan both in *Unite and Hallows to destroy or withhold the accounts of CASH RECEIVED!*

Gleave, with many others, having no suspicion of the dishonest practices of these officers, took no receipts for several years' payments, he (*Gleave*) was therefore obliged to bring forward the widows of the late overseers, *Bradbury and Beaumont*, and a gentleman of respectability, who were fortunately present at different half-yearly payments, and who, in conjunction with the other witnesses, proved his having made such payments for a series of years;—in this case there were fortunately farther proofs, as no arrears appeared against *Gleave* in the *Red Basil* left by *Mr. Beaumont*.—Besides, in one of *Unite's* four slips of paper (*bis whole accounts in bis overseership*) there is his acknowledgement of having received four guineas, and afterwards two shillings and eight-pence as a final settlement of this long account; and though the churchwardens can shew every weekly payment for the maintenance of this child during *eight years*—yet no *CASH BOOK* is left to shew a single farthing to have been received!!!*

* It would appear by some practices in the overseership of *Hallows*—and the constableship of *Unite*—that they were a couple of coalesced public peculators—Warrants for large sums of money have been issued against the fathers of bastard children which have remained in *Unite's* possession unserved near two

Unite's acknowledgement of having received money from Gleave I presented to Justice Bayley, at the New Bailey Court-house—And Gleave at that time offered to make oath, that he had made different half-yearly payments both to *Mr. and Mrs. Unite* on account of this child, which *have not been accounted for*—Notwithstanding this, the business was dismissed from the New Bailey—and a private settlement was recommended by Mr. Bayley to one of the churchwardens who had summoned Gleave for the payment of the above enormous claim!* Would it have been any derogation from the duty of the Justices (which I particularly urged) to have asked Mr. Unite then in Court, what had become of the money he and his wife had received from Gleave—this, in my opinion, was no more than a duty incumbent on the magistrates—however, it was thought proper at that time to wave the question.

Should the accounts of cash received be really lost or destroyed by these two *very honest overseers*, how can the churchwardens make any legal demand in similar cases?

On Mr. Edgley's book of Bastardy Arrears it will be necessary to observe that it does not appear that Hallows ever received any monies on the following accounts—nor Unite, save a few shillings, which

YEARS!—when such as the following excuses have been made—not to be found—gone abroad—run away—dead—at a time when Hallows, as overseer, had received the money, as appears by different receipts—dated before the warrants were granted—Such villainy needs no further comment.

* Had not Gleave produced the most indubitable proofs of his having paid this money, he must again have paid it, or have been imprisoned in Lancaster castle.

A young man was brought before Mr. Bayley on the same day with Gleave, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in the castle, for arrears in bastardy which did not exceed five pounds—where he remains at this time, being unable to pay.

will be found hereafter mentioned in his *slips of paper*!

A variety of comments might be made on almost every account, but as it may appear tedious to the reader; I shall only make some short observations on a few—and it is hoped that those who unjustly appear to be in arrears, and who have paid either Unite or Hallows, will give immediate and necessary information to the present churchwardens.

The following are arrears in bastardy produced to the associated Ley-payers by Mr. Edgely on the 12th of February 1794, at that time *said* to be all the outstanding arrears owing to the town. Yet I have been informed that they only constitute a part of them—Mr. Hallows having reserved a great number of filiation orders, no where entered, and has since continued to receive monies without troubling himself with the inconvenience of accounting for the same in the town's books, as will hereafter be shewn.

Reputed Fathers.

44*

Mothers.

Residence of Fathers.

<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Residence of Fathers.</i>	<i>Weekly Pay.</i>	<i>Arrears.</i>
			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
James Posey	—	Margaret Adams	—	Warehouseman
Thomas Seed	—	Margaret Andrew	—	Manchester
James Mays	—	Sarah Abden	—	Newton
Robert Allen*	—	Jane Ashley	—	Little Heaton, Miller
			1 9	1 9

* On Mr. Edgley delivering a copy of the foregoing arrears in bastardy to the associated Ley-payers, there was the following remark made on a slip of paper annexed to Robert Allen's account,

"I cannot pay you Robert Allen's account until Mr. Unite tells me what he has received."

Jane Ashley, in the overseership of Mr. Unite, (who has before been slightly mentioned in the publication of *Abuses, &c.*) was about *eighteen months* in the workhouse with her child, at the expence of the town; she afterwards received one shilling and nine-pence weekly from Mr. Edgley, out of the house, for more than twelve months—at the same time Unite was *privately* receiving regular payments from Allen, the child's father—amounting in the whole to betwixt *nine and ten pounds*;—but on its coming to the knowledge of Mr. Edgley he stopped her pay, and Unite *confessed* to him that he had received the money at different times from Allen:—no less than five of Mr. Unite's receipts for the above sum are now in my possession.

It may probably still be in the recollection of many, that Unite declared at a public meeting at the Bull's-head, that he never kept a *cash-book* during his overseership—if so, mistakes of this nature may be easily made and no blame attach to Mr. Unite—besides the receipts are so trifling that they might (*in the hurry of business*) very soon escape his memory—But yet it is somewhat remarkable that Unite should say to Allen, when he received the last sum of one guinea and a half, on the 25th of August 1792, that he (Allen) had only ONE more payment to make, and that he could then settle his account in his CASH BOOK.

Much

*Reputed Fathers.**Mothers.**Residence of Fathers.**Years.*

<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Residence of Fathers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Weekly Pay.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
John Wright —	Mary Aspinall —	—	—	—	—
William Traviss —	Mary Chapman —	—	—	6	18 0
T. Hobson —	Ann Ball (Twins) —	—	—	8	8 0
T. Mycock —	Sarah Lee —	—	—	10	13 0
J. Lomas —	Sarah Beswick —	—	—	3	1 8
Edward Cash —	Ann Worthington —	—	—	2	0 0
Thomas Metter —	Alice Ormrod —	—	—	2	6 0
John Huxley —	Betty Booth —	—	—	1	6 0
Roger Rogerson —	Mary Bradshaw —	—	—	1	3 5 6
James Grimshaw —	Frances Briarly —	—	—	1	3 9 1 9
		Do.	—	1	9 18 0

Much credit is due to Mr. Edgeley for his having at this, and other times, threatened Unite to report him, if he persisted in receiving cash in that clandestine manner—but more he would certainly have been entitled to, had he carried his menace into execution on his first discovery, as it would have saved a sum of no inconsiderable importance to the town, by at once nipping the bud of this system of peculation.

In the year 1793 Jane Ashley seems to have been supported by the town, under the very applicable title of "extraordinary payments," whilst Unite appropriated the money for the maintenance of her child—to his own use!

Reputed Fathers.

46*

Mothers.

Residence of Fathers.

*Weekly
Pay.*

<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Residence of Fathers.</i>	<i>Weekly Pay.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
John Haslam	—	—	Bolton	—	3 10 0	3 10 0
William Brown	—	Mary Clare	London, Stationer	1 0	5 17 0	5 17 0
John Whittaker	—	Alice Clarkson	Wigan	1 3	7 6 3	7 6 3
William Wood	—	Ann Clough	Manchester	—	1 0	5 17 0
James Lancashire	—	Eliza Cooth	Wilmslow	—	1 10	17 13 0
Benjamin Pollit	—	Mary Hudson	Levenshulme	1 6	10 18 0	10 18 0
John Higham	—	Mary Lomax	Manchester	—	2 0	12 8 0
Adam Gradwell	—	Sarah Starr	Ditto	—	2 6	16 6 0
William Brooks	—	Sarah Hallewell	Ditto	—	2 6	11 12 6
Peter Willat	—	Mary Dunkerly	Rooden Lane	1	14 17 0	14 17 0
James Morris	—	Ruth Eller	Manchester	1	6	9 4 0
James Fletcher	—	Sarah Eller	—	—	1 3	9 11 3
William Radford	—	Ann Widows	Manchester	—	2 6	19 10 0
John Popham	—	Abigail Parkinson	Ditto	—	2 0	16 6 0
J. Elliot	—	Elen Ward	—	—	1 8	4 5 0
William Wood	—	Alice Fisher	Salford	—	1 6	14 17 0
George Rydings	—	Eliza Frith (Twins)	—	—	1s. 6d. & 1 3	27 4 6

Reputed Fathers.

47*

Mothers.

<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Residence of Fathers.</i>	<i>Arrears.</i>	
			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Charles Spragg	Sarah Gee	—	1	6
Solomon Clough	Ann Golding	—	1	6
J. Leigh	Elizabeth Golding	—	1	6
Thomas Overdon	Sarah Gough	—	1	6
Richard Woodcock	Mary Gleaves	—	1	3
Philip Newall	Eliza Gaubourne	—	1	4
W Ditto	Sarah Legh	—	1	4
* James Hilton	Sarah Hallows	—	1	0
James Brown	Jane Hartley	—	1	6
Edward Dewhurst	Ann Houghton	—	1	3
J. Ellison	Ellen Heywood	—	1	0
William Harvey	Ann Hilton	—	1	6
J. Heyes	Eliza Holt	—	1	0
J. Balance	Susan Lancashire	—	2	0
Laurence Bolton	Eliza Light	—	2	6
Edward Toden	Ellen Jones	—	2	0
Richard Radcliffe	Betty Jones	—	1	0

*Weekly
Pay.*

*s.
£.
d.*

Reputed Fathers.	Mothers.	Residence of Fathers.	Weekly Pay.		Arrears.	
			s.	d.	£.	s.
James Holt	Betty Irlam	—	—	—	1	3
Henry Lomas	Eliza Jiffcock	—	—	—	1	7
William Clarke	Ellen Shelderdine	—	—	—	13	0
J. Evans	Alice Leigh	—	—	—	12	0
James Holden	Jane Lewis	—	—	—	5	6
William Clarke	Rosalind M'Lacett	—	—	—	1	6
Peter White	Margaret Parkin	—	—	—	6	7
Isaac Cooper	Hannah Radford	—	—	—	1	0
George Rhodes	Mary Prince	—	—	—	20	10
J. Irvine*	Sarah Cross	—	—	—	1	17
		Manchester	—	—	1	0
		Salford	—	—	1	6
		Bank-top	—	—	1	6
		Salford	—	—	1	0
		Pendleton	—	—	1	6
		Leeds	—	—	2	6
		Manchester	—	—	1	6
		Salford	—	—	1	3
		Manchester	—	—	2	6

* The first quarter's payment on this order is said to be made to Unite, along with two pounds twelve shillings and six-pence for the filiation order, &c. making together four pounds five shillings—but Irvine, like many others, not knowing Mr. Unite's general reputation, unfortunately took no receipt, and is now obliged to pay the whole sum by instalments, after a lapse of near five years, during which time he was never asked for the money, though the child's mother received weekly pay from the town / The same person had afterwards another child fathered on him, by a woman of the name of Entwistle, on the first of Hallow's coming into office, when he demanded two pounds twelve shilling; and six-pence for lying-in, though the expences of lying-in, had been paid, and the mother fully satisfied ; but it is somewhat strange that this child does not appear entered at all—probably

Reputed Fathers.

Widowed Mothers.

49*

Residence of Fathers.

<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Widowed Mothers.</i>	<i>Residence of Fathers.</i>	<i>weekly Pay. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
William Crossley	Peggy Mather	Manchester	—	1 2 3
John Smith	Eliza Neild	Pendleton	—	1 4 4
John Taylor	Rebecca Platt	Saddleworth	—	1 3 1
Thomas Moss	Susan Ollier	Manchester	—	1 4 17
John Siddle	Ellen Ormrod	Bury	—	1 4 17
J. Simms†	—	Manchester	—	1 6
Moses Bridgehouse	Hannah Farrar	Hooley Hill	—	2 0
J. Drake	Betty Richardson	Manchester	—	1 1 6

Hallows in soliciting the money (*which had been before paid*) for lying-in *only means to keep it till the child became of age*, and with *the two and six-pence a week*.—The father was never asked for the weekly pay till Hallows went out of office, notwithstanding the town made regular payments to the child's mother during several years!

Though this account, as rendered by Mr. Edgley, is left curiously open without either the name of the mother, or the amount of the money owing, a very considerable sum was paid to the town by Mr. Simms, in the year 1792.—On a slip of paper I found the following remark, of Mr. Edgley's writing—"Mr. Milne has a note of hand for this money." If this note of hand which was for *few guineas* had been given as "*bush money*," why has not Mr. S. credit for it in the ledger—has it the look of *fairness* or *honesty*, to be debited there with £14 6 6 without having either credit for the note, or cash, amounting to nearly ten pounds. The leaving this account open must certainly have proceeded from some *hunder*; had the leaf been *seen* or, balanced "*By Debit*,"—it might have remained *undiscovered* to eternity!

50*

Reputed Fathers.

<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Residence of Fathers.</i>	<i>Weekly Pay.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Jane Ridings	—	Ditto	—	1 6	14 5	0
Ann Roberts	—	Manchester	—	1 6	11 7	0
Mary Rogers	—	Do.	—	1 3	11 17	6
Sarah Stock	—	Do.	—	2 0	9 8	0
Sarah Summer	—	Do.	—	1 6	13 19	0
Jane Sutcliffe	—	Do.	—	1 6	14 17	0
Jane Swendlehurst	—	Hayton	—	1 0	9 18	0
Ann Swindle	—	Manchester	—	1 6	2 12	6
E. Shelmerdine	—	Newton-lane	—	2 0	0 0	0
Ann Williamson	—	Chorley	—	2 6	17 3	0
Jane Warburton	—	Manchester	—	1 0	12 4	6
Mary Shelmerdine	—	—	—	1 6	3 5	0
Alice Schofield	—	Gorton	—	1 0	9 18	0
Martha Webster	—	Manchester	—	2 6	19 10	0
Ann Whitworth	—	Do.	—	2 0	7 2	0
Hannah Sandiford	—	—	—	2 0	5 4	0
Marian Willings	—	Newton	—	2 0	5 4	0

Reputed Fathers.

<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Residence of Fathers.</i>	<i>Weekly Pay.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Jane Ridings	—	Ditto	—	1 6	14 5	0
Ann Roberts	—	Manchester	—	1 6	11 7	0
Mary Rogers	—	Do.	—	1 3	11 17	6
Sarah Stock	—	Do.	—	2 0	9 8	0
Sarah Summer	—	Do.	—	1 6	13 19	0
Jane Sutcliffe	—	Do.	—	1 6	14 17	0
Jane Swendlehurst	—	Hayton	—	1 0	9 18	0
Ann Swindle	—	Manchester	—	1 6	2 12	6
E. Shelmerdine	—	Newton-lane	—	2 0	0 0	0
Ann Williamson	—	Chorley	—	2 6	17 3	0
Jane Warburton	—	Manchester	—	1 0	12 4	6
Mary Shelmerdine	—	—	—	1 6	3 5	0
Alice Schofield	—	Gorton	—	1 0	9 18	0
Martha Webster	—	Manchester	—	2 6	19 10	0
Ann Whitworth	—	Do.	—	2 0	7 2	0
Hannah Sandiford	—	—	—	2 0	5 4	0
Marian Willings	—	Newton	—	2 0	5 4	0

Reputed Fathers.

51*

Mothers.

<i>Reputed Fathers.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Residence of Fathers.</i>	<i>Weekly Pay.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
James Holden	Elizabeth Taylor	Oldfield-lane	—	2	0	12	6
Thomas Jones	Mary Roberts	Manchester	—	2	0	12	13
Matthew Hill	Sarah Ward	Ditto	—	1	2	12	0
Abraham Fletcher	J. Wardleworth	Ditto	—	2	0	12	18
Jacob Standley	S. Renshaw	Ditto	—	2	0	9	8
James Bennet	Mary Wilson	Ditto	—	1	14	0	0
J. Makin	Ann Bell	Ditto	—	1	6	18	0
J. Bentley	Sarah Wrigley	Ditto	—	1	6	1	14
Thomas Shesbett	Ann Wolf	Ditto	—	1	6	4	2
Edward Hartley	Sarah Watkin	Stockport	—	2	0	13	11
William Baumber	Elizabeth Russell	Manchester	—	1	6	6	6
Joseph Beard	Catharine Cockle	Ditto	—	1	6	6	19
Thomas Owen	Ann Blanchard	Ditto	—	2	0	16	2
M. Cloine	Ann Richardson	Ditto	—	2	0	3	8
James Lever	Ann Kay	Ditto	—	1	6	16	0
Henry Austin	M. Ball	Ditto	—	1	6	6	4
James Cocker	Jane Bird	Salford	—	2	0	4	6
		Manchester	—	1	9	9	14

Arrears.

Reputed Fathers.

Mothers.

Residence of Fathers.

Arrears.

52*

		Weekly Pay. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
William Renshaw	Ann Byfield	—	—	Wilmslow	12 6
John Radford	Jane Alcock	—	—	Manchester	12 2
Henry Simpson	Ann Galey	—	—	Miles Platting	12 0
George Lee	Betty Berry	—	—	Ditto	1 5
William Partington	Sarah Birch	—	—	Cheetham	6 6
George Johnson	M. Birch	—	—	Hulme	10 7
James Dearden	F. Briarly	—	—	Manchester	9 16
Thomas Shaw	Hannah Butterworth	—	—	Ditto	5 12
William Mountain	Sarah Cookson	—	—	Ditto	6 8
Richard Flannagan	Sally Davenport	—	—	Ditto	1 11
J. Copeley	Hannah Taylor	—	—	Ashton	9 11
J. Robinson	Jane Lloyd	—	—	—	4 11

Total amount £1219 14 1

William Renshaw, who appears in the foregoing account indebted to the town £12 2 6, was taken up at Wilmslow, by a warrant at the instance of Mr. Unite, for arrears in bastardy, and brought to Manchester, where he was confined the severest part of the winter three days and nights in the New Bailey.—His friends, who lived at a considerable distance from town, on hearing of his imprisonment came to Manchester, when a joint note was given to Unite to pay him the arrears by instalments at that period amounting to *eight guineas*, and at the same time the expence of the warrant, messenger, service, &c. were discharged, together with the expences at the New Bailey.

Renshaw being a young man genteelly brought up, and unaccustomed to hardships, was taken ill in prison, and his confinement may be said to have been the primary cause of his death, as he only survived his discharge a few months.

The amount of the note given to Mr. Unite was regularly paid at *one guinea and a half and two guineas per month*, except one payment, which was made to Mrs. Unite in the absence of her husband, wherein she justly observed, “*it was equally the same if paid to either, as she would see it properly entered.*”

On payment of the last instalment, enquiry was made for the note given, when Mr. Unite replied, he was then very busy (*the old plea*) and had not leisure to look for it, but said, the first time he laid his hands upon it, he would destroy it.

Melancholy indeed is the reflection, that this young man lost a life which might have been valuable to society, from the mere neglect of payment (in due time) of so small a sum of money, which *this overseer and his wife received, without accounting to the town for one single shilling !!*

This cruel practice of confinement in the New Bailey was justly reprehended by Judge Heath, at

the Spring Assizes at Lancaster, 1795, in the case of a special constable who had confined a person in the New Bailey prison, and the jury, much to their credit, gave ample damages. On the trial the Judge made some humane comments on the illegality of such confinement, when it was advanced by Mr. Topping (the general advocate of the town) that the justices at Manchester were most of them *merchants*, and could not *spare time* to attend *every day*! His Lordship reprobated the conduct of such *Justices* *practices* in a manner which did honour to his feelings as a man, and to his sentiments and penetration as a judge.

The days of the justices meeting at the New Bailey being pointed out to his Lordship, he observed, that the laws of the country presumed *every man innocent until pronounced guilty by a jury*, and that to take a person up for a supposed offence on the eve of one of the days of meeting (Saturday) and confine him till the following Wednesday for examination, was an act of cruelty he had never before heard of, and he recommended in strong terms that actions might be brought for the future, in similar cases, for *false imprisonment*!

What would his Lordship have said had he heard of persons being imprisoned *a whole week* before any examination took place, and afterwards acquitted, being perfectly innocent of the charges brought against them?

It has been a long time the practice with Mr. Unite to confine persons in a *private prison* in his dwelling house, just as his capricious humour might think most fit, and afterwards to *release* them without the knowledge of any magistrate whatever.

In the case of Paterson, a *licensed auctioneer* and itinerant dealer in hardware, in Manchester, who was lately selling in the open space of the

market, in a very peaceable manner; one of the gentlemen constables ordered the beadle to hire a porter's cart, for the purpose of furiously driving it against Patterson's caravan, in which he stood selling his goods. Orders were likewise given to fasten the porter's cart to the back part of his caravan, and to draw it, together with his horse out of the market-place. This being several times attempted, Patterson, in order to preserve his limbs, or his life, instantly quitted his cart, but not without great loss of his goods, which were dispersed about the market. He was afterwards seized by the beadle, by the order of Mr. Constable Boardman, and taken to the Police Office, where he was confined more than *two hours*, during which time he received very gross insults from Mr. and Mrs. Unite.—Betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock in the evening he was taken to the New Bailey and confined (without a bed) upwards of *sixteen hours*—he was afterwards (though contrary to the established practice at Manchester) taken on *Sunday* afternoon to *Hart Hill*, before Mr. Justice Simpson, where a charge was made by Unite against Patterson for an assault on Mr. Boardman, and he gave sureties for his appearance on the Wednesday following.—On Patterson's appearance in discharge of his bail at the New Bailey, Messrs. Seddon and Owen were employed against him—Mr. Seddon received his instructions from the Constables, and Mr. Owen his brief and a guinea fee from Mr. Serjeant, who is the son-in-law and partner of Mr. Milne, the justices' clerk. These gentlemen, after expounding the *Laws of the Police of Manchester*, brought forward a great number of witnesses, who went through their respective examinations with *astonishing accuracy*—one swore that Patterson *damn'd* the *churchwardens, justices, and constables !!!*—Eight or ten others were examined, who proved a croud of

people standing round the defendant's cart, but none of them heard him damn the officers—Another of their witnesses (a woman) swore that she had heard Patterson say "*His borse (old Bob) bad as much knowledge as a Justice of Peace.*" Patterson, however, was found guilty of selling goods in the market-place in his travelling caravan—which was *wisely construed* to be a **NUISANCE**, though sanctioned by the well-known laws of the land; yet for this *offence* he was cruelly insulted and imprisoned; but with how much justice, a superior court may probably soon determine.

Of late, I am informed, Mr. L. does a little business as a Justice at the *Police Office*—I beg leave to be understood, that persons are *examined* at this office, to save the trouble of *opening the proceedings in the public court*, elucidated by the following narrative.

J. Howarth, on the 18th of May last, about ten o'clock on the Saturday evening, was taken up in Exchange-street by Mr. Unite, who confined him in the New Bailey till the following Monday morning at eleven o'clock; he was then taken to the *Police Office*, before Mr. Justice L. when he was charged by Unite with being **DISAFFECTED**—that he recollects him (he said) *preaching up sedition last summer*—The man declared his innocence—that he never meddled with politics—that he had not read a news-paper for several years—that he never recollects in his life talking on political subjects—that they were quite out of his way—and that he was not even in Manchester last summer—that he was working with Mr. Watson, at Preston, the last fourteen months.

The poor fellow gave the following references to his character—Mr. Justice Bentley, with whom he had lived some time as a servant—to Messrs.

Cheetham and Nash, with whom he had worked three years, and to Mr. Watson. But Mr. Unite still persisted before the Justice, that "he knew him to be a damn'd Jacobine," and that he would confine all people of that description!

Mr. L. declined making the enquiry as to his character, and recommended him *in future* never to meddle with politics, but to go home and be a good subject.

J. Howarth is, by all who know him, remarked for his being *peaceable, inoffensive, and of unimpeachable character*; that in consequence of being confined in the New Bailey without either *bed or victuals* (except a small portion of meat which the door-keeper compassionately gave him from his own plate) he became so indisposed, as to be rendered for some time incapable of following his employment.

The attack on this poor, and unoffending individual, was so wanton a violation of all justice, that the wretch who made it not only merited an immediate dismissal from office, but, for the sake of public example, richly deserved a *public whipping*!

[Colquhon says, that "a magistrate has nothing to do with the politics of the country, and he is INCAPABLE and UNWORTHY the trust reposed in him, if he permit any BIAS or INFLUENCE but that which is immediately connected with a CORRECT and CHASTE execution of the laws, to take hold of his mind. It is only by this line of conduct that he can either render himself USEFUL or RESPECTABLE !"]

If Lord Kenyon, (who has lately noticed the most disgraceful and fraudulent practices of justices' clerks relative to prosecutions) were to witness the proceedings of one week at the *** ***-***, he would find a *Bench* of ******, with only one clerk, who appears to have the conducting of the whole of the business; and who, until lately, was in the practice of receiving fees as advocate in any matter there depending. This was noticed in

one of my former publications, and so far with effect, as to have prevented the appearance of pleading publicly in such capacity. This gentleman's favour with the ***** is easily accounted for, as it cannot be supposed that new-made ***** unread in *Burn* or *Blackstone*, can be thought competent to judge of the minutiae of law, any more than a regularly bred professional gentleman can be competent to judge of the *west* or *warp* of a piece of *check* or *fustian* — consequently the clerk has unlimited permission to advise the ***** on any point of law, not to them immediately clear. This gives him an ascendancy over others of the profession, it being natural to suppose he must acquire some influence in court, so as to render his situation capable of expounding the letter of the law in his client's favour—it is not therefore to be wondered at that Mr. M. being employed in almost every criminal prosecution, when we view him in the important character of clerk to SEVEN magistrates, and *Coroner* for the hundred of Salford.*

In a cause against a Justice Spiller, for an obstruction of the regular course of justice, because the plaintiff had not employed an attorney who was his clerk—Lord Kenyon thus expressed himself, “ *I understand that in some distant parts of the country, magistrates recommend their clerks as persons for carrying on criminal prosecutions, and that in a manner not to be resisted; I am (said he) at too great a distance from those gentlemen for my*

* Mr. M. being *clerk general* has above one half of *all* the criminal prosecutions at Lancaster—and as coroner in his little district more are *brought to trial for killing—slaying—and murder, &c.* than in the whole county besides.—At the Assizes, August 1797, (if the County Calendar says true) he was employed in EIGHT criminal prosecutions out of FIFTEEN—and as coroner, for THREE murders out of the FOUR perpetrated in the whole county.

voice to be heard there, but I wish those magistrates were present in Court; I wish those gentlemen to know, that as far as my opinion goes, this is using very improper conduct—magistrates themselves are prohibited from acting as solicitors or counsel in carrying on prosecutions, and I think it a fair construction of the law, the prohibition ought to extend to their clerks. The whole administration of criminal justice ought to be pure—it ought to be far removed from all suspicions—it ought to be prejudiced by no leaning, or influence, whatsoever—it ought to hold out no prospects of advantage to those who stand in a near relation to magistrates."

But to return to the regular course of observation—On Mr. Tetlow's coming into office as churchwarden, he found the accounts in general in a confused state—his first object (I am informed) was a minute research into the *Bastardy Book*, as the town was then losing by this concern **SEVENTY PER CENT !!**

On the investigation, it appeared that the great number of reputed fathers of illegitimate children who were in arrears, not only proceeded from a want of attention to the collecting of the money, but that considerable sums *had been collected and no account given of them*, though the maintenance for such children was weekly advanced by the town for a long series of years, which is sufficiently verified by the result of Mr. Tetlow's, and his successors, indefatigable attention to this department; more money having been collected in about sixteen months merely from application, than appears to have been received for several years before—inde-

pendedently of this, Mr. Tetlow found out that Hallows had been privately receiving monies in bastardy since the year 1792, without troubling himself about any settlement whatever, although Mr. Edgley kept the books, and was appointed sole cashier!

On this very important discovery, Mr. Tetlow insisted on Mr. Hallows giving an account of the monies he had received, which was reluctantly complied with, and *a list of names* was given on a small *slip of paper* WITHOUT DATES! amounting to more than TWO HUNDRED POUNDS!! and which names have since been *interlined* in the Ledger, with the cash received, by Mr. Edgley, in various bastardy accounts for several years back!

As Mr. Hallows was in possession of a great number of *filiation orders* never brought forward in the Bastardy Book, I am well convinced this *slip of paper* did not contain the whole of the monies he has received in bastardy; for it appears by the list he rendered, that he had received monies in bastardy which he had by MISTAKE accounted for—not having the books to refer to, he has unknowingly given in the names of *several* who had paid him, when there were no accounts against such persons open in the books kept for that purpose!—The benefit which has accrued to Hallows in this concern must have been enormous indeed, for in his whole overseership there appears neither regularity nor *b-----*; indeed, many of his charges exceed those both of his predecessor, and successor, by more than *cent per cent !!! **

Relief of travelling poor, kept under the title of “*Extraordinary Payments*,” when Hallows entered

* Hallows's charge for conveying a single person to Salemoor (six miles) is *seven shillings!*—Mr. Edgley's charge is only *two!* Various and enormous charges in removals, &c. &c. are made by Mr. Hallows where (on enquiry) I cannot find any money expended!

into office were not above *thirty* in a year—but in the first year of his administration, travelling poor *said* to be relieved, amounted, as near as I can calculate, to *seven hundred!* *paid without any check or cashier!* as appeared by some loose sheets of paper written by Mr. Hallows—in the following year, according to my idea, taken from a cursory view of his papers, there appeared relieved of this description more than *one thousand!!* This account, to those who are unacquainted with Mr. Hallows, may appear incredible, and probably more so when they are told that his successor, the late just and worthy overseer, Mr. Willoughby, did not relieve *thirty* of that description in the *following twelve months!*—Instead of the number of paupers then *increasing*, as it is natural to expect in time of war—the *decrease* in one year was about *nine hundred and seventy* out of *one thousand* *said* to be relieved in the last year's overseership of Hallows; and, had not his conduct been inspected, it is possible, by a progressive calculation, he might have trebled the number yearly, and which, I believe, would not have been attended to by the gentlemen then in office, and, astonishing as the great increase may appear, his accounts have been **PASSED ADJUSTED** and **EXAMINED** upon **OATH!!**

Unite, in his situation of overseer, I believe, received a salary of *seventy pounds a year*, until he was appointed to the more lucrative office of deputy constable, with a salary of *one hundred and fifty pounds per annum*. On Mt. Unite's translation, Hallows succeeded to his department in the overseership, and the salary of the office was augmented from *seventy, to one hundred and fifty, pounds per annum!!*

The reason of this enormous additional burthen upon the public, is not within the sphere of my in-

formation, but it is in my opinion an extraordinary circumstance, being fifty pounds per annum more than the salary of the other overseers, and more than double that of Mr. Wharmby's, who had a more arduous situation—and let it also be kept in mind that Hallows at this time wanted even the initiation into the duties of the office of the overseer!

Large salaries ought only to be given out of the public purse, as a reward for long and well-merited services, and not by way of anticipation, which at once destroys that emulative spirit, urging the individual to a conscientious discharge of the public trust.

Being allowed a cursory view of the Ledger, the following account presented itself, where Hallows had received £11 9 0 of a Mr. D— of Trafford, who is in possession of his receipt upon a stamp—but there is only credit given for £7 7 0, which appears received by Mr. Edgley.

It is likewise rather extraordinary that underneath the head of this account it is remarked—

" THIS CHILD IS BOUGHT OFF AND DEAD!"
yet its mother still *appears* to be receiving its maintenance from the town! Perhaps Mr. Hallows when he unriddles the above will be so obliging as to acquaint the churchwardens—what became of *four guineas* he received from Mr. J. Valentine on the first of August, 1792.

In the same Ledger one Brenand appears to be indebted to the town for above *four* years pay for a bastard child—whose mother, being a *liberal fair one*, gave, at the request of Mr. Hallows, the names of a number of her sweethearts, to whom she had kindly granted her favours; Hallows, taking the advantage of this, individually made application to each as the putative father of this child, under the false pretence (as overseer) of guaranteeing each party from *exposure and expence*, and obtained sums

of money from each lover in proportion to their several *abilities*—From the best information I have been able to obtain, I should not suppose, that Mr. Hallows realized less than from *forty* to *sixty* pounds from this single concern; and, I am told, he at last broke his agreement with this very good-natured woman, by not even allowing her *poundage* for her information.—The child was afterwards fathered upon a man, from whom there was not the least probability of the town ever receiving a shilling for its maintenance, though treble the sum of money, which by the books appears owing, may have been unjustly received by Hallows, and the town is now making weekly payments for the maintenance of this child, whose mother is since married, and the child itself (as I am informed) has been dead three years!

Much credit is due to Mr. Tetlow, who (even contrary to the wish of some of the bench) gave Hallows an immediate discharge from his office—though he found means for several months after, to avoid bringing forward his books, notwithstanding the most urgent and repeated solicitations of the churchwardens; he was afterwards compelled, by different summonses, to attend at the New Bailey, where his *prevaricating*, and *shuffling* answers, to every question put to him, fully evinced to the Court, that they were a *mere compilation of entries, of no use whatever to the town!*—The leaves appeared *new* with an *old* cover, and on being asked by the justices from what book they had been transcribed, his reply was “*from no book;*” but it was evident, from a variety of circumstances, that they had been recently written. Hallows was then asked *on oath*, if the accounts produced, had not been transcribed, since the first time he had been summoned to produce them, when he replied, he could

not tell when they were transcribed—nor from whence—but that he would make the necessary enquiry.

At the time of the above examination, Hallows was asked if he did not receive a sum of money, of about five pounds from a gentleman, on a bastardy account, whose name was mentioned in the court—when he *positively* declared he had not—but on a receipt in his own writing being produced, he called it a *mistake!*—having kept no CASH BOOK.—Mr. Hallows seems to have had recourse to Unite's method of keeping the cash belonging to the town, in the *right* pocket of his *inexpressibles*—and his own cash in the *left*, when, by a kind of *transposition*, he applied through *mistake* the sum in question to his own use.

The following were produced at the New Bailey by Hallows, as his WHOLE accounts with the town and with *country overseers*—although I have seen in different townships accounts open, and monies paid to Hallows, not introduced into this list, nor do I find them accounted for; from which it would seem that he had been *culling* from the *original books* only a part of the accounts, with the surrounding townships.

The first of the following accounts in Mr. Hallows's list is with the overseers of Preston, commencing in 1790, but its date being long *antecedent* to his overseership, is a sufficient proof that these accounts have been transcribed from the late *account current book with country overseers*, another book said to be lost!—And it is here very material to ask Mr. Hallows, if he *did not receive the regular books from Mr. Unite, whence he obtained a knowledge of entries TWO YEARS previous to his coming into office?* together with account of sums paid, and monies owing?—And, if the accounts were so delivered to Mr. Hallows, for what honest purpose could

he give in the following garbled transcript, being
the whole accounts of his two years overseership!

	£. s. d.
From Oct. 1790, to June 1794, Pres- ton overseers — — — —	20 19 8
July 1792, to Novem. 1794, Church Minshull, settled 21st Mar. 1794,	15 19 6
Nov. 1792, to Aug. 1793, Overseers of Samsbury, settled 24th Septem.	
1793 — — — —	5 8 0
* Birmingham, for relief of Mary Dutton	2 15 0

* On being indulged some time ago at Birmingham, by one of the overseers, with a peep into the folio of their Ledger opened with Manchester—the overseer expressed his surprise that they had done no business with Manchester for several years—but on a little enquiry I found that Unite had an AGENT in town, with whom transactions of this sort were more safely kept than in a *public office*.

From the information I obtained from this his agent, I learned he frequently *made remittances to Unite* though Unite has totally forgotten to enter the cash received. On one journey, I cannot suppose less money paid him at Birmingham than FORTY POUNDS! yet there is no appearance of any credit given, *though he charged, and received from the town of Manchester, both for his own and servants journey, FOURTEEN POUNDS NINE SHILLINGS AND SIX-PENCE for that business!*

Had the churchwardens in 1790 (when this journey was taken) noticed the above large amount for expences in bunting for run-away husbands, &c. they would have naturally asked *how many were caught?—how much money was received from them?—and how it was disposed of?*—but no notice whatever is taken of their “confidential servant’s

conduct. The run-aways were caught at the above mentioned enormous expence to the town; the cash was in part received—bonds were given, and payments were regularly made by instalments to Mr. Unite's agent, and, according to his account, regular remittances made to Mr. Unite; but ALL is pocketed, and no entry made in the town's books, though their families, in many instances, were afterwards supported by the town.

	L. s. d.
From July 1793, to Oct. 1794, Wig- an, settled 10th Dec. 1794 —	4 10 0
Sep. 1793, to Feb. 1794, Little Bol- ton — — — —	15 0 0
Sep. 1793, to Sep. 1794, Salmsbury, sent bill — — — —	6 12 0
Sep. 1793, to Jan. 1794, Dreglington, (Mr. Milne was to settle this ac- count) — — — —	4 10 7
Nov. 1792, to April 1794, Duffield overseers — — — —	9 10 0
Oct. 1793, to July 1794, Clayton le dale, settled March — —	1 19 6
Jan. 1793, to June 1794, Halifax —	11 4 0
July 1793, to Aug. 1794, Livesey, settled 3d Dec. 1794 — —	8 10 0
Jan. 1794, to May 1795, Mansfield, settled — — — —	13 14 6
June 1793, to June 1794, Overdar- wen — — — —	7 18 6
Received balance 1l. 10s. 6d.	
* Easter 1790, to Easter Maccles- field — — — —	92 7 8

* It appears that two paupers, William Hall and Rachael Brown, belonging to Macclesfield, have been receiving three shillings and six-pence weekly from Manchester, amounting in the whole to forty-

five pounds. The other part of the said sum, forty-seven pounds four shillings and eight-pence, has been paid to other paupers belonging to Macclesfield, besides rents, clothing, &c. from our workhouse, not charged in this account, which was settled by the late Mr. Willoughby, after regular payments had been advanced to the Macclesfield poor, by Manchester, for more than five years!

L. s. d.

From July 1793, to July 1794, Over- seers of Kirkman, settled	—	—	4	8	0
April 1793, to July 1794, Ditto of Bury*	—	—	12	10	0
May 1794, to July 1794, Ditto of Blackburn	—	—	1	2	0
Dec. 1793, to August 1794, Ditto of Adlington	—	—	3	16	0
Nov. 1790, Ditto of Heaton	—	—	11	11	7
Aug. 1793, to March 1794, Ditto of Formby	—	—	2	5	0
April 1793, to Feb. 1794, Ditto of Bedford	—	—	4	6	0
March 1793, to Easter 1794, Ditto of Stanhorne	—	—	22	2	0
May 1794, to Nov. 1795, Ditto of Lower Darwen	—	—	4	1	0
Easter 1790, to Christmas 1794, Ditto of Wharton-in-le-field	—	—	30	7	6

Esther Brindle, belonging to the above town of Wharton-in-le-field, entered in the books as a Manchester pauper, has received two shillings and six-

* The expences on many removals, as I have before observed, are exorbitantly charged by Hallows—A poor family with several children were sent by him to Bury in the depth of winter, on foot, and relieved with only one shilling, though Hallows charged to the town in his account of Extraordinary Payments eleven shillings,

pence per week, from this town near *five years !!*—These practices are accounted for in Mr. Taylor's examination, page 13 of the Disclosure of Abuse, &c. wherein *private memorandums* of such accounts were kept by Unite;—And Mrs. Hallows has since declared, that it was merely the effect of accident that her husband discovered this outstanding account, there being no appearance of it in the regular books—I leave the reader to draw his own conclusion, as to what was intended by the suppression of this transaction.

It is the practice of country overseers, to write to the overseers of Manchester, desiring them to relieve their poor (rather than be at the enormous expence of removal) as if they were their own poor—by this means they are often duped; more money being charged than the paupers had received. In the conclusive part of Mr. Hallows's overseership, a fraud of this nature was discovered, where he had actually received the surcharge, the amount of which he was compelled to refund.

	£. s. d.
May 1792, to July 1794, Overseers of Frodsham — — — —	18 1 0
Aug. 1793, to June 1794, Ditto of Miltsham — — — —	3 9 0
May 1794, to Aug. 1795, Ditto of Baddely — — — —	1 14 0
April 1790, to Aug. 1794, Ditto of Bollington — — — —	16 19 0
Paid one of their paupers 226 weeks 1s. 6d.	
March 1794, to April 1795, Overseers of Houden — — — —	10 6 0
June 1790, to April 1795, Ditto of Duncastwich — — — —	16 18 3
March 1794, to Nov. 1794, Ditto of Croft — — — —	5 8 0

April 1794, to Dec. 1794, Ditto of Aspul, settled	—	—	—	1	14	0
1794, Ditto of Churchkirk, for Nan- cy Grimshaw	—	—	—	2	10	0
April 1790, to Aug. 1794, Overseers of Burnage; John Birch 226 weeks, at 1s. 9d.	—	—	—	19	15	6
Easter 1789, to Christmas 1794, Dit- to of Leeds, to cash paid their pau- pers weekly	—	—	—	58	5	0
Overseers of Stretford	—	—	—	3	7	6
March 1794, to July 1794, Overseers of Knutsford	—	—	—	3	16	0
Feb. 1794, to Easter 1795, Ditto of Prestwich	—	—	—	14	12	0
Feb. 1791, to Nov. 1794, Ditto of Stockport (exclusive of Bradbury's family)	—	—	—	59	6	0
Sep. 1794, to Easter 1795, Ditto of Harwood	—	—	—	3	12	6
July 1793, to 1794, Ditto of Droyls- den	—	—	—	18	9	0
July 1793, to Easter 1795, Ditto of Bolton in le-moors	—	—	—	54	15	0
April 1790, to Aug. 1794, Ditto of Radcliffe, Betty Allen 226 weeks at 1s. 6d.	—	—	—	16	19	0

Mr. Hallows being detected in a curious attempt to receive this money, vide page 23 in the *Disclosure of Abuse*, &c. he made the following remark, in his own hand writing, under the accounts delivered at the New Bailey—

“The OVERSEER OF RADCLIFFE pays this mo-
ney to Mr. Edgley”—

but the fact is, it was paid to Unite during his overseership, as appears by his receipts in the Rad-

cliffe overseers' books, yet never accounted for in ours. Since Unite's overseership it has been paid to Mr. Edgley—but I can only find, in the cash account from Easter 1792 to Easter 1794, the amount of *two pounds and fourteen shillings* received, which Mr. Edgley has given credit for.—The account rendered by Hallows, as to the above entry, is *dated merely by chance in April 1790.*

It appears that Betty Allen (although she belonged to the parish of Radcliffe) is entered in our books as a MANCHESTER PAUPER, and has received pay, as such, nearly *six years!* and, strange as it may appear, the paltry sum of *two pounds and fourteen shillings* is the whole sum entered in our books, in lieu of *twenty pounds nine shillings and six-pence* actually received; indeed, there needs no plainer proof of the *error* of Unite in this transaction, than that of his having received the money from the overseers of Radcliffe, and at the same time permitting her to be paid as a MANCHESTER PAUPER, without ever making any entry of her parish, or accounting for the least portion of the money he had received!

* If any person, even of the meanest education and capacity, would take the trouble of examining the above accounts kept by Mr. Hallows, they will find them very unlike, what ought to be, the regular accounts of an overseer, having a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum—No *cash book* is produced, though he was in the habit of *paying and receiving* the town's money to a considerable amount; nor is either a *Journal* or *Ledger* brought forward—All his accounts are comprised in the foregoing irregular *memorandums*, understood by no one person that has hitherto served the office. Let the churchwardens, *who were then his masters*, seriously and calmly examine them, and afterwards read the *oath* Hallows has taken, recorded in the following page, and then ask their own judgment if such accounts ought to have been passed.

 This Treatise having been put into the hands of two printers, occasioned a duplicate of thirty pages of the same numbers.

The following very singular *Oath* appears to have been made by Mr. Hallows—written by Mr. Milne, and annexed to the foregoing very curious accounts, at the time they were produced at the New Bailey.

Lancashire, to wit.

"JAMES HALLOWS being sworn, and, upon his oath, says, that the accounts herein before contained, are JUST and TRUE accounts; and where the accounts are marked "SETTLED," he has paid over the monies to the respective treasurers for the time being immediately after receiving the same; and the OTHER MONIES that he did receive and keep to his own account, he has faithfully accounted for to the churchwardens."

Signed,

JAMES HALLOWS."

*Sworn before us, the
5th day of March, 1796.*

William Brothman
John Simpson.

Never, in my opinion, were there more evasive accounts, or a more evasive oath.

Were a clerk in any mercantile house entrusted with *receipts* and *payments* of cash, and to say to his employers, that the few accounts now rendered are all *I have*; that the monies *I have received on your account, I have paid on your account*, but that *I have kept no cash-book!* And farther, were it notorious that when such service was entered into, he had scarcely a coat to his back, or a shilling in his pocket, and having in less than three years service declared himself independent, by the accumulation in that period of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS! might he not justly be styled an incorrigible villain, and merit the severest punish-

ment the law could inflict? It is well known Mr. Hallows has expended great sums of money for the opinion of counsel in this case; but what kind of legal advice he received, *how to evade punishment*, I know not; this I cannot but observe, that the oath itself appears to have been studiously drawn out (for what reason is best known to the party who prepared it) in a way more calculated to *screen* guilt than to *detect* it; and in a style so palatable as to render it a matter of little difficulty even for the *pure* and *scrupulous* conscience of Mr. Hallows to swallow it: yet I am inclined to think, that the following part of it must have been a *little hard* of digestion:

“The other monies,” (he swears) “that *I have received and kept to my own account I have faithfully accounted for to the churchwardens.*” This part of the oath I directly contradict, having a *certain* knowledge of a variety of payments made him, and of which he has rendered no accounts whatever. When one overseer delivers his accounts to another, the law requires that they shall be “*just, true, and perfect accounts, in writing, fairly entered into a BOOK or BOOKS to be kept for that purpose, and signed by the churchwardens and overseers hereby directed to account, as under their hands for ALL sums of money by them received, or rated and assessed, and not received; and also of all GOODS, CHAT- TLES, STOCK, and MATERIALS, &c. &c. shall be delivered unto the succeeding overseers, which said account shall be verified upon Oath.*

But the very completion of the accounts here stated, as rendered by Mr. Hallows, is sufficient to convince every person of common understanding that they have been merely compiled to *cheat* the inhabitants, and the oath appears to have been drawn out merely to suit the accounts.

Why was not Mr. Hallows obliged to render

all his accounts, and then to have made a regular oath thereto? Why cull from the whole, a few imperfectly kept with country overseers? Why did he not render an account of his "CASUAL" and of his "EXTRAORDINARY payments" during his overseership? In all his bastardy transactions he has not produced one single entry, nor to this evasive oath, has he either annexed a cash-book or slip of paper as a debtor and creditor account, though he has been in the habit of PAYING and RECEIVING the town's cash to a very considerable amount yearly!!

It may in all probability astonish some of my readers, that two such intelligent and impartial justices should sign an oath of so' *nouvelle* and equivocal a nature. When Hallows passed these accounts, all present at the New Bailey were amazed! But when the SAME two gentlemen signed Unite's accounts, in direct opposition to nine tenths of the inhabitants, who were called forward by public advertisement, amazement encreased to indignation!! the people became clamourous, and the common topic of discourse was of the cat's paws of party. But "let the galled jade wince, withers are unwrung."

In July last this very honest overseer, if I am right as to the time, had the audacity to call upon one of the present churchwardens for a balance, which he said was owing him by the town, of seventy pounds! but this gentleman having got a few of Mr. Hallows's acknowledgments in his possession, of cash he had received for the town's use, which he had not accounted for, replied, "We want two hundred pounds of you, being monies we have already found out that you have received, and which you have kept to your own use." This altered so much the complexion of Mr. Hallows's visit, that

he proposed a private settlement of the accounts, and promised to repay all the money that he was fairly proved to have received. Could every common thief, when arraigned at the bar of justice, get his liberty by the restoration of the property proved to have been stolen, the penal laws might be laid upon the *dusty shelf*, few then would suffer the punishment annexed to the crimes with which they were charged.

In a conversation with Mr. Hibbert, one of the late churchwardens, at a town meeting, at the Collegiate Church, I asked him why Mr. Hallows was not compelled to give up his books, with a just account of the many very heavy sums of money he had received *before*, and even *since*, he was discharged from the office of overseer, to which he replied, "*Hallows was above the law,*" and that he believed no prosecution would be commenced against him.

In various conversations, likewise, with Mr. Cooke, one of the other churchwardens, he has declared it as his opinion, "that there was not a villain of equal magnitude living; but", added he, "if we commence an action, he may probably leave the country, and in that case the town will be subjected to farther expence." Yet what taxpayer is there that would not cheerfully subscribe his mite to have justice done to the town, by banishing such a character?

The following copy of Mr. Unite's accounts, in TWO years' overseership, was delivered to the churchwardens, on four slips of paper, as his whole accounts with the town.

It is particularly requested, that *country overseers* and others, who may be desirous of detecting villainy will examine these short accounts, and if any

payments made to Mr. Unite should not appear, it is hoped the necessary information will be given; for however problematical the recovering of the monies, which have been so *received* and *not accounted for*, may be, either by the town or the parties who have paid Mr. Unite, he having given no security, yet it will not only be a means of convincing the inhabitants how necessary it is to require such security in future, but it will shew how passing strange it is, that a man who appears to be insensibly reconciled to the most *unpardonable cruelties*—to every species of *fraud, embezzlement, and peculation*—should be still succoured in the very bosom of the bench, contrary to the almost united voice of *thirty thousand ley-payers!*

<i>First Slip.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
Received of James Holden, Jane Lewis	1 1 0
Ann Royle, towards her order	5 4½
R. Haslam, for Sarah Sumnet	1 19 6
Edward Dewhurst, for Ann Haughton	8 0
James Waddington for — Shelmerdine	13 0
Daniel Ogden, for Ann Burgess	2 12 0
James Broadbent, for Ann Young	1 1 0
James Holding, for Jane Lewis	1 6 6
Edward Dewhurst, for Ann Haughton	12 0
Edward Swann, for Catherine Gaskel	14 0
John Ellison, towards his note	2 2 0
Abraham Fletcher	3 12 0

<i>Second Slip.</i>	
James Gleave, for a bastard child	4 4 0
Joseph Hall, for Mary Jones	6 0
Cannon B —, for Ann W —	6 10 0
S. Francis, for Reynor's child	1 1 0
Anthony Wilkinson, for Sarah Chadwick's child	5 5 6

	<i>s. d.</i>
Charles Spragg, (comedian) for Sarah Gee's child	8 6
Thomas Pearson, for Elizabeth Booth's bastard child	19 6
James Holden, for Jane Lewis, order in bastardy	6 0
Wm. Chadwick, for Mary Crompton, do.	6 0
James Brown, for J. Hartley	6 0
John Lee, for Elizabeth Golding's bastard child	1 19 6
John Milnes, for Mary Steers, do.	1 6 0
Wm. Hampson, for Alice Marshall, do.	1 3 0
Cornelius Rusell, for Mary Chimneys, do.	1 10 0
George Giles, for Mary Arkwright, do.	1 12 6

Third Slip.

Cash received of the overseers of Leyland, for cash advanced to widow Gar-	
ret	4 3 6
Deduct, paid Hanket, cash advanc-	
ed R. Howarth	6 6
	3 17 0
Received, overseers of Colne, for widow Elliot's maintenance in workhouse	19 6
Do. Chorlton overseer, for James Brooks	2 0
Do. for a coffin for Mouncey	6 0
Do. of Stewards Club, Dyers-arms, on ac- count of John Shannons, bound in the workhouse	5 9 0
(On the above account Unite received of the stew- ards 6 l. 3 d.)	

Fourth Slip.

Cash for I. Thacker's wife's board two weeks in the workhouse	4 6
Do. R. R. Russell's wife's board	1 13 6

	<i>s. d.</i>
James Whitely, for his sister Margaret, one week's board in workhouse	2 0
Do. Mr. Milnes, overseer of Altringham, for money advanced Royle and family and Esther Robinson —	2 10 9
Received for Sarah Lee, a vagrant, main- tenance, coffin, and dues —	17. 3
Thacker's wife's board, four weeks	8 0
Do. William Newton, overseer, Ashton- under-lyne* for money advanced for Mary Kenyon and Mary Herton, two of their poor —	2 15 6

The following entries are extracted from the chuchwardens' books. On those sums received by Unite I have made some comments.

May 3d, 1791, overseers, Butley, for Martha Potter —	2 17 0
Do. of Cheetham, for Nan Kenny	19 9 6
Do. do. for Meller	4 2 0
Margaret Scholes —	2 16 0
Overseers of Codner, for a "wild lunatic"	3 1 0

1791, June 30, to cash from Charles Mol-
lineux, for board — 4 10 0

Though only the above sum of 4 l. 10 s. has been
accounted for, 7 l. 9 s. 6 d. were received by Mr.
and Mrs. Unite.

1791, Nov. 25, Thomas Rider's board in
Workhouse — 3 18 0
One Bracewell, a scavenger and district overseer,
paid to Mrs. Unite, on the above account, fourteen

* The Ashton accounts, for many years back, have borne
a very suspicious appearance.

pounds, six shillings, and sixpence, he being put in trust to pay for Rider's board; but Bracewell finding that an enquiry had been made into this account, and that Unite had only given credit for one payment (3 l. 10 s. — Bracewell being the friend of Unite, and wishing to screen him, declared, the above sum was the whole of the money he had paid him; but on being reproached with having abused his trust, by not paying the money he had received for Rider's board, and that he would be called to account for it, he then confessed, before several gentlemen, that he had paid Unite the whole account. In corroboration of this statement, in Mr. Taylor's book, kept at the workhouse, there appears the sum of 14 l. 6 s. 6 d. received by Unite from Bracewell, though he has only given credit for the above 3 l. 10 s. It should be observed, that Mr. Unite had no right to have received any portion of this money, as it ought to have been paid into the hands of Mr. Taylor, in the reduction of the poorhouse expences.

The foregoing incorrect account, form the whole of the entries of *cash received* for paupers for two years, although the workhouse was, during that period, nearly filled with strangers from other parishes, where every thing necessary was found, from nine-pence per week to two shillings a head. Many old and infirm, from surrounding townships, though taken in at 1 s. per week each, must, from the necessary attendance in their situation, have lost more than 6 s. I only mention this to shew how greatly other townships have relieved themselves from their burthensome poor, at the expence of the parish of Manchester.

1791, July 1st. To cash from Mr. Benjamin Hodge's sale of household furniture, L. s. d.
by Mr. Unite

1000

In the publication of *Abuses, &c.* pages 68, 69, 70, and 71, several particulars of this circumstance are detailed ; and, I am informed, a gentleman who quitted the office of churchwarden at Easter last, made application to Unite for Hodges's books, wherein were many accounts owing to him in his trade as a reed-maker ; but Mr. Unite, with his usual effrontery, said, he had given them to *some person to collect from, who had run away both with the books and money collected!!!*

This is now the *sixth* time Mr. Unite's memory has been publicly “jogged” respecting the numerous, yet different species of abuse of this poor family, and no reply made. About *four years* ago, when Mr. Unite was asked for Hodges's books, he replied—“aye—damn it—the books—oh!—I recollect them, they were put under some other books and forgot!” The same person then asked, what had become of a *silk gown*, which belonged to Mrs. Hodges, that was sent to the police-office by his order along with the books ; when Unite replied, “The silk gown!—I don't recollect it—Oh! a silk gown—aye—it now strikes my memory; I well remember—it was a striped one, and I kept it for more than twelve months, and then I sold it for half-a-guinea!” So much for the convenience of Mr. Unite's memory.

The entry above mentioned, I am well informed, was made by one of the churchwardens in his cash-book who had heard of Hodges's sale, and had left a blank for the amount of the cash that Unite might have received ; when, after a very considerable time had elapsed, Unite reluctantly entered the above sum of *ten pounds!*

Hodges, at his death, was a widower, and left five small children ; whose situation, destitute as it was, was rendered still more deplorable, from their

having been plundered by Unite of the trifle which was bequeathed them.

This cruel and nefarious transaction is such as naturally leads the feeling mind to regret that unbefriended infancy should ever be left to the cold protection of office; or, what is worse, made, as in this case, the *victim* to its unprincipled avarice. Viewing the wrong done to these poor orphans, by a man who seems to have been delegated as their protector, one cannot but be struck with the affecting analogy which their circumstance bears in some of its points to that so simply, yet so beautifully, pictured in the old and popular ballad of the "*Children in the Wood*," concluding with the following humane and impressive admonition to those left in the trust and guardianship of the fatherless :

"*You that executors be made,
And OYERSEERS eke,
Of children that be fatherless,
And infants mild and meek,
Take you example by this thing,
And yield to each his right,
Lest God with such like misery,
Your wicked minds requite."*

These helpless innocents, "*their parents being dead and gone*," became a burthen to the town, the household furniture, beds, bedding, &c. &c. were all sold, which could not, in the opinion of those who were no strangers to Hodges's house, sell for less than *one hundred pounds!* Two articles alone were sold by Unite, by *private contract*, for upwards of *thirty pounds*, and yet (shame to tell!) althat he accounted for to the churchwardens was *ten pounds!!!*

I cannot here suppress an anxious wish, that some individual, possessed both of the inclination

and the ability, would step forward in the legal prosecution of the various *frauds* and *cruelties* of this man ; an undertaking such as this would be an act, not only of retributive justice, but of public good. It would vindicate the wrongs of the *oppressed* by the punishment of the *oppressor*; and hold out a salutary and important lesson to all parish officers ;—warning them how they abuse the trust reposed in them, by thus violating the ties of *honesty* and *humanity* !

When so many accusations of the most atrocious nature have been exhibited against Mr. Unite, time after time, without a reply, it is at least a tacit acknowledgment of guilt. Many which were published eighteen months ago, entitled, “*Disclosures of Abuse,*” &c. were read before the jury, at the meeting legally appointed to chuse officers, when Mr. Unite was discharged as unfit for public trust; and I do say, that afterwards to patronize so public a defaulter, and re-appoint him to a situation, from which he had been justly discharged for mal-practices, is so daring an insult on the town, that one might almost be led to believe, that those who would connive at the cruelties and the embezzlement of public property, would not hesitate to be participants of the plunder !!!

The following are the amounts of cash received as “*hush money*” for bastard children ; the fathers having an indemnification from the town for any future expence.

The initials of the names of the fathers are only mentioned here, with the amount of the sums received for the government of those who have paid, as the following appear to be the *whole* receipts in *three years* ! Should, therefore, any monies, paid as “*hush money*,” be not here inserted, in all probability the children are in the workhouse, or at

nurse; entered as orphans, and the monies pocketed by the overseer.

		<i>L.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1790, July 1st, Captain C—		40	0 0
22, Mr. A.	—	25	0 0
30, Mr. W.	—	26	0 0
1791, April 1st, Mr. D.		22	0 0
Aug. 10, Mr. K.	—	35	0 0
Sept. 29, Mr. C.	—	26	0 0
30, Mr. G.	—	25	0 0
Oct. 18, Mr. H.	—	31	10 0
Nov. 18, Mr. B.	—	14	2 0
1792, Oct. 16, Mr. M.	—	25	0 0
Nov. 21, Mr. B.	—	31	10 0
Decem. 23, —	—	10	6 0
1793, Jan. 30, Mr. O.	—	25	4 0
March 4, H.	—	30	0 0

In the first account with Captain C—, the entry runs in the cash-book, “To cash received of Captain C— (mentioning both his and the woman’s name in full) for a bastard child, born on the body of Betty D—, with the date of the birth, &c. but on some of the lower-price sums, taken as “hush money,” such as the £10 6 0 there appear neither the names of *father* nor *mother*, nor even the *date* of the birth. Is this just dealing? Perhaps it may be no great breach of charity to suspect, that the fathers of these children must be either *clergymen* or *churchwardens*.

Were such overseers of the poor, as well as the payers of “*bush-money*,” who may come into the possession of this pamphlet, to cast their eyes on the whole of Mr. Unite’s accounts, it would lead to a still farther developement of the enormous extent of his pecuniary plunder.

* But it is much to be lamented that many of the standing overseers in the neighbourhood of Man-

chester have acted very improperly with their parishioners ; some of them I have waited on personally, who are determined not to explain any transaction with the overseers of Manchester ; other townships I have written to repeatedly, and have received evasive answers. To the overseer of Warrington I have written no less than five letters (*post paid*) ; but before he deigned to notice them, he first wrote to Hallows for his instructions *in what way to reply* ; and after interchanging letters he wrote me,— but in the most unsatisfactory way.

I only particularize that of Warrington, as Mr. Hallows when he gave in his account with the country overseers, upon oath, *even since the year 1790*, (*a period of two years before he came into office*) never mentions any connection with the above town, nor a very great number of others with whom he had occasion to transact parish business.

Mr. Williamson, overseer of Warrington, when I called on him, was obliging enough to shew me his books, where I discovered cash received by Messrs. Hallows and Co. that I cannot find accounted for, nor do their accounts bear any affinity to ours. Monies have been *paid* and *received* at different times since the year 1790 ; but in Hallows's "extraordinary accounts" I can find no entry in favour of the town. It is true there appear several sums *paid* by Hallows to the Warrington overseers ; but not a *single farthing can I find RECEIVED by him.*

It has very often entered into my mind, that the *veal pie feast*, held monthly at the Bull's-head, does no little mischief. On this day, the first Sunday in every month, ALL PARTIES IN OFFICE, churchwardens, overseers, constables, town and country sides-men,

&c. (*a jolly clan*) join at this pious banquet. The churchwardens, who ought to be watchful over the honesty of the overseers, become so familiar with each other, when once fortified with this divine liquor, that all babbling and tale-telling tongues are hushed into silence;—all UNITE in one pious party, with as little credit to themselves as of profit to the public.*

Gentlemen churchwardens, instead of joining the overseers (whom they consider as their servants) at these *church ale revels*, should preserve a becoming dignity. An intimacy, so formed, is often productive of bad effects, and realizes the truth of the old adage, that “too much familiarity breeds contempt.”

A late churchwarden, who had his finger frequently in the *veal pie*, and whom I have before mentioned as a visitant of nurse-children in the country, was on very familiar terms with the overseers, as is manifest by the following entry from Hallows’s Extraordinary Payments, which I must again introduce, as apposite to the subject in question.

17th August, 1792. HORSE HIRE for MR. LOCKE, MR. EDGLEY, and MYSELF, visiting nurse children, twelve shillings! And in Mr. Edgley’s “Extraordinary Payments,” I find the very enormous sum of three pounds and eleven shillings charged for other expences, on the same day’s journey to Altringham! making altogether FOUR POUNDS AND ELEVEN SHILLINGS!! for a journey of pleasure for these THREE gentlemen!!!

In Mr. Unite’s overseership, is the first travel-

* A late churchwarden, a Mr. W——, who did not think it prudent to attend at these feasts, was, according to rule, fined a considerable sum for non-attendance.

ling account I can find recorded, which is kept on the following new and fraudulent system of *double entry*.

August 30, 1790. Expences, Mr. EDGLEY, Mr. UNITE, and Mr. WARMBY, visiting nurse children, appears in the town's books, regularly entered, one pound, two shillings, and sixpence. And on the same day as the above, (though introduced at a subsequent period) are Mr. Unite's charges on a loose slip of paper for the same journey, one pound, fifteen shillings, and sixpence, making together two pounds and eighteen shillings !*

Visiting nurse children at Altrincham can, therefore, only be considered as a mere pretext for charging the town with monies for journeys of pleasure. It should be observed that each overseer keeps his own account of "EXTRAORDINARY payments." And that the parties afterwards are the JOINT APPROVERS, and SOLE EXAMINERS of their own accounts, at the board of the workhouse, under the new act of parliament !!

Mr. L—— being the first gentleman church-warden, and, I believe, the only one that ever sallied forth to examine nurses and nurse-children, it opened a fine field for a man of Mr. Hallows's ingenuity and honesty. An intimacy so formed, countenanced as Hallows was by Mr. L——'s sanction, and participation of this enormous expence, naturally operated with him as a licence to make what charges he might hereafter think proper.

I shall now revert to Mr. Hallows individually, with further proofs (if further proofs can possibly be deemed necessary) of his honest transactions as overseer, which I have extracted from Mr. Edge-

* On this day's visit, one of these gentlemen got so churchwardenly drunk with nurse's milk, that he was obliged to be sent home in a chaise with a person to attend him:—who can say that he was inattentive to his duty ?

ly's general cash account, entered in *gross sums*; the particular items of which I am well persuaded were never inspected by the churchwardens; but if they were, a still greater blame attaches to them, for passing accounts filled with fraud, too glaring, on the slightest examination, to escape undiscovered.

1793, July 10th.	<i>Cash paid Mr.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	<i>Hallows as per his note</i>	117	17	11
1793, July 23,	<i>Cash paid do.</i>	119	15	2
		237	13	1

The above sums were presented by Mr. Hallows, and paid by Mr. Edgely, (*only thirteen days from each date*) called "*extra payments*," said to be made by Mr. and Mrs. HALLOWS, *without being subject to the check of a cashier!!* The particulars of the whole year's accounts I had intended to have laid before the public, that they might have been convinced how very *just and necessary* it was that every person should pay the poor's rate, although the assessment, as it is now laid on the occupants, is more than *treble* the amount of the aggregate assessment not yet three years ago!

Mr. Hallows, since he has been turned out of office, has made proposals to several of the most respectable ley-payers to reduce the poor's rate to *one shilling in the pound*, on being allowed a salary of *two hundred pounds per annum*, and *one hundred per annum* for his clerk.

As the rise in the poor's rate may be attributed chiefly to his mal-practices, Mr. Hallows must, of course, have a superior knowledge of the means to effect their reduction; it would, therefore, be a wise measure of economy to accept his proposals; *for the poor would not be injured by the lowering of*

the rates, it being only requisite to put an end to the USELESS, PROFLIGATE, and FRAUDULENT expenditure of the public money! if Hallows can be supposed competent to effect such a purpose.

To enable the public to judge of such competency, I must beg leave to detain them with a more enlarged and general account of his management and dexterity.

Mr. Hallows's "extraordinary payments," in his first year's overseership, amounted to two hundred pounds, seven shillings, and sixpence halfpenny; but in the second year, to the advanced sum of six hundred and fifty-five pounds, nineteen shillings and two-pence!! a difference in one year's extraordinary payments of four hundred and forty-nine pounds, eleven shillings and sevenpence-halfpenny!!!

Underneath are the dates and amounts of the total sums of money rendered to Mr. Edgely, as cashier, by Mr. Hallows, in the churchwardenship of the following gentlemen.

	MR. HORSEFALL.	£.	s.	d.
1792, June 21st	—	18	15	2
August 10	—	31	14	11
September 29	—	13	0	2
November 3	—	23	5	0½
December 25	—	19	1	3
1793, February 22	—	26	4	8
March 27	—	74	6	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£206	7	6½

MR. LOCKE.

1793, July 10	—	117	17	11
—23	—	119	15	2
September 20	—	128	4	4
December 25	—	148	5	1
1794, April 21	—	141	16	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£655	19	2

The foregoing statement will plainly shew how much the churchwardens (being elected yearly, and having little knowledge of their office) may be duped by the fraud and artifice of stationary overseers; and this more particularly in Manchester than in any other town, as the churchwardens have made it a practice to *keep their own accounts*, (though directly contrary to law) and render nothing to their successors but the balance of cash that might have been left in their hands. Hence it is that this fictitious and astonishing rise has taken place. Churchwardens, when they begin to acquire a little knowledge of their duty, are superseded by others as destitute of the necessary information as they were at first themselves. And what has been the means of rendering the office still more difficult, is the late practice of churchwardens not delivering even a copy of the receipts and disbursements to their successors in office. Had Hallows's accounts in the churchwardenship of *Mr. Horsefall* been presented to his successor *Mr. Locke*, the latter would have naturally been inclined to take a peep, on being presented with Hallows's "*extraordinary payments*," merely for his own government, as to the difference that might have arisen in the expences of each year. This would have discovered the fraud—it would have discovered his *pretended payments to have been unjustly trebled!* which shews an unbounded extent of injury that the town may suffer in a deviation from the legal mode of keeping the town's books.

On my examining more than *seven hundred* tickets at the workhouse, sent to the governor by *Mr. and Mrs. Hallows*, for *clothing, bedding, &c.* for poor people, I found more than two thirds written, and signed *Elizabeth Hallows*—it is but

doing strict justice to these two characters to make the following remarks :

That on notes being presented so very often by *Mrs. Hallows* to the governess, *Mrs. Taylor* and her daughter, for clothing, &c. it gave them some uneasiness, particularly as the notes were frequently brought by their apprentice, *unaccompanied by any paupers*, which caused a strong suspicion of *unfair play*; as they knew *Mrs. Hallows* too well to suspect her *guilty* of so much politeness to the poor as to save them the trouble of calling at the workhouse with their own tickets, which were frequently for *linen, sheeting, calico, or fustian undyed*. At one time *Hallows's boy* was asked, on his producing a note at the workhouse for *ten yards of linen*, whom it was for? When he replied, "his mistress said, it was for somebody who was waiting for it *in their parlour*." *Mrs. Taylor*, the governess, having, a little time before this circumstance took place, been summoned, for denying a note which had been improperly given by a *district overseer*, and reprimanded by *Mr. Milne*, for refusing the ticket, even without the opportunity of making a reply, though the *same person had presented THREE different overseers' tickets for SHOES in that week*:* this occasioned her afterwards not to refuse any notes sent her, though they had not even the appearance of honesty, but on the contrary bore evident marks of fraud upon the face of them.

Had not *Mr. Hallows* been stopt in his career, those of his accounts kept under the head of "*extraordinary payments*," (which six years ago did not exceed *fifty pounds per annum*) would have amount-

* It has been already observed in the book of Disclosures, that in this year upwards of *three thousand pair of shoes* were given from the workhouse: a greater number than had been given through the whole of the *seven preceding years*!

ed, according to the proportionable encrease of his two last years' overseership, to the very considerable sum of *two thousand pounds!*

The accounts kept under the head of "CASUAL PAYMENTS," independently of the *regular weekly poor*, amount in one year only to the enormous sum of *two thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven pounds, and three shillings*. This iniquitous co-partnership, trading under the firm of "*Casual and Extraordinary*," have been in the habit of cheating the town for a number of years. Were they put under *inspection*, the *poor's rate*, I firmly believe, might, under the present mode of assessment, be reduced in a very short time to *two shillings* in the pound: "*a consummation devoutly to be wished.*"

As these rates are more than *treble* the amount they were a few years back, owing in a great measure to the present assessment on OCCUPIERS, it is to me somewhat curious that the *church-ley* should keep rising in proportion with the rates for the poor; how this is accounted for I know not. Is it because the paupers of Manchester want relief, or that the church should want year after year additional repairs?

A few years back this ley was only collected when the money was wanted, which did not exceed once in *three years*; but now, every time the inhabitants are called upon for a *poor's rate*, they are saddled with a *church-ley* in proportion, which will, I am informed, exceed *ten times* the amount of the sum collected *not ten years ago*.

Though I cannot suppose this money to be pocketed by the clergy—for their wages are not dependent on the times—whether they be good or bad—peace or war, their pay is still the same; they have no bad debts to complain of, for many of them have so little *faith* in their congregation that

they oblige them to pay six months in advance. Nothing in the church, or the church-yard, is performed without the fees being first paid; even what is termed "askings," are now paid three weeks before the job is completed; and afterwards ready money is paid for the conjugal knot; Christenings, weddings, and burials,—the breaking up of graves, and the tolling of the great bell,* are all heavily charged, tho' contrary to "all laws, human or divine." [See Sadler's *Exactions and Impositions.*]

It frequently happens that the poor are obliged to pawn or sell their clothes for the burial of their departed relatives. Very large sums of money are paid yearly out of the poor's rate for the burial fees of paupers from the workhouse. Paupers are now charged and obliged to pay EASTER DUES,—even those who receive the *Boroughreeve's charity* and weekly pay from the town! Nay, so nice are our clergy in receiving every benefice belonging the church, that they have of late FARMED out the EASTER DUES and MORTUARIES at NINETY POUNDS *per annum*, to that late worthy overseer Mr. Hallows!!!

* It will not be foreign to the subject of this treatise to say, that the simony of *bell tolling* is not confined to one clapper; the clerical gentlemen have them of all prices, like Locket's chains in the Beggar's Opera: nay, the very *earth* is portioned and parcelled out by calculated inches, and sold at various prices. A *grave* in one part of a church-yard is three times as dear as in another; but "surely this difference is not made in respect to our birth, for we have all Adam for our father on earth, and God in heaven; it cannot be in respect to our souls, for the price of redemption is all alike;—nor in respect to our bodies, for the *priuce* is made of no better dust than the *peasant*; nor the *bishop* than the *sexton*; nor in respect of the understanding, for many *servants* know more than their *masters*." Let but the clergy touch the shining ore, and you may be incorporated with the rich clay of a *justice of the peace*; but without it, there is nothing but a slovenly observance of the whole service; and what is still worse, your *carcase* may rot in company with the *dirty dust of a drayman*!

As every church perquisite is made the most of, I cannot account for the *overplus* of the *church-ley*, as the repairs of the church (save the present gilding of the clock face) have not exceeded ten pounds per annum, whilst so many hundreds are yearly received.

Though I have the highest opinion of our present churchwardens, they may be liable to error; for if the balance of the *church-ley* should be brought into account as a reduction of the *poor's rate*, the townships of *Bradford*, *Harpurhey*, *Hulme*, *Openshaw*, *Ardwick*, *Crumpsal*, *Drylesden*, *Gorton*, *Fawsorth*, *Blakely*, and *Newton*, have a very just right to complain, as *they each maintain their own poor*; added to which, they are at times charged *four-pence in the pound* on their *assessed poor's rate* for a *church-ley*, whilst *Manchester* is only charged *one penny* to the same rate; besides having the advantage of disposing of the money belonging to the *country townships* in the reduction of the *Manchester poor's rate*.

Yet it is hardly worth while for country overseers (many of them being only *hirelings*) to take notice of *trifles*; I should therefore recommend them to pay whatever they are charged, either as *church or county rate*; although the latter, for the building of *bridges* and *prisons* should exceed (*as it does in many parishes*) the rates paid to the poor.

* As it is necessary to reduce the *poor's rate* as well as all other *parochial taxes*, all public accounts should be minutely inspected. The *New Bailey*, I have observed, exhibits most strange and wonderful methods of * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * but as I am no candidate for a *prison*, nor in love with *penalties*, I will leave this *court of justice*, and pro-

ceed to some comments on a few of its *worthy* and *learned* appendages.

Naturalists tell us, that the *leech* is partial to the *foulest* and most *impure* blood: this may perhaps account for certain gentlemen of the law, termed *solicitors*, sticking so fast to a certain court of *judicature*.

It is the practice of a few of these *leeches of the law*, to attend on specific days, where, on business of the most unimportant nature, their fee is *one guinea*; and none but regularly-bred professors are permitted to speak as advocates on any business whatever.

In almost *all* cases of **BASTARDY** I have observed, that these *solicitors* are employed on the part of the reputed fathers:—*a guinea, with a well-schemed brief*, I have known to do wonders. In what is termed *genteel bastardy*, a good advocate with a *brazen front* is highly necessary! In *bastardy* of a *lower order*, where no advocate is employed, a kind of *coarse mechanical examination* takes place, probably by some of the *newly-manufactured justices*; such as, “good woman, what’s your age? Where did you meet with so and so? How long has he courted you? Did he promise you marriage? Were you ever asked in the church? did he” * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * (respect for the modest feelings of the reader prevents me from filling up the chasm.) “Pray, what’s the reason he does not marry you? Has he since your lying-in paid you any money?” with a number of other questions of this nature. I have known many curious cases in *bastardy* where either the *modesty* of the reputed fathers, or the *fear of being exposed*, have prevented their attendance, where, in all probability, the *order* would have been made considerably less, had a

fair and candid hearing from both parties taken place.

I recollect some time ago a case where *two* women had *each* a bastard child by the same father; the magistrates caused one to be paid *five shillings per week*, and the other only *one shilling and eight-pence!* The woman who was an advocate in this case for the first sum, was more than **THIRTY** years of age; and the woman who had only *one third* of that allowance, was not **SEVENTEEN!!** The advocate for the five shillings received her education at a *boarding-school* in the neighbourhood of Manchester; while the other had the more simple instruction of a *sunday-school*. I therefore think the greater degree of criminality attached to the *elder* lady, from her superiority of *education and experience*; and as there was nothing *miraculous in the conception* of either, more than that of having thumping lads, and *both like their father*, I cannot reconcile to myself the very great disparity in the order.

If magistrates act justly, and are empowered by law to fix *premiums on vice*, I do contend (according to Hodson, who taught me figures) that the young girl was robbed of *three shillings and four-pence per week*, being the difference of their pay. Were *I* to have held the *scale*, I am pretty confident it would never have preponderated in favour of a woman of **THIRTY**, opposed to a girl of **SEVENTEEN!** for it is as *natural* as it is *just* to administer *every effort* towards the relief and protection of *youth and inexperience!*

If only the bench is moved by a justice's clerk, half the sum is paid as to a counsellor for moving a judge at an assize! A single signature of a magistrate is oftentimes charged *five shillings* on particular business; but when they are purchased, as I

have before observed, (for ready money) only twenty shillings a score!*

The prices now charged for summonses and warrants are doubled—and without fees to the beadle neither summonses or warrants are regularly served.

Mr. Hallows sold a warrant of his own filling up, *unsigned*, for four shillings. The person who bought it travelled to serve it more than thirty miles, when it was discovered wanting the most useful part, the magistrate's signature, which caused it to be returned; but on the man asking for his money to be returned also, Hallows, "dressed up in a little brief authority,"—threatened him with an immediate imprisonment—in that terrifying hole, the *New Bailey*!

The long *et cætera* of examinations—orders—removals—passes—recognizances—commitments—suspensions, &c. &c. &c. *ad infinitum*, exhibit a powerful proof of the strength of those links which form the chain of office.

From the following short examination, which I obtained from the New Bailey accounts, the reader may form a slight opinion of the practices of this court, and its expences; for no sooner had I expressed a desire to see these books, but it gave a general alarm, and an immediate stop was put to my examination, by an express order (as I was told) from the BOARD at the workhouse, that no books should be inspected but those which concerned the

* It is not unusual for a large lot of blank warrants and passes, for the convenience of Justices and their clerks, to be signed and strung up ready for serving. The overseers, by taking a quantity in the gross, have a discount allowed, which, like Dr. Solomon's Pills or Balm of Gilead,—“*Good allowance to those who take a quantity.*”

late overseers; but, from the few hours investigation I had (before this mandate was issued) into the books, I observed my previous conjectures were not ill founded, for I discovered, from the day of the death of that very just officer Mr. Beaumont, one continued scene of public abuse.

From the following short sketch, the reader may form some idea of this business, carried on to an enormous extent, merely owing to its being productive of * * * * *

On the death of Mr. Beaumont, the latter end of June 1790, a voluminous set of books—agreements with *country overseers*, and even *bonds** were either *secreted* or *destroyed* by Mr. Unite;—after which the following very curious practice took place, exemplified by a statement of *six months* entries, by Mr. Beaumont, from the New Bailey book.

The following are a part of the last *six months'* accounts of Mr. Beaumont, contrasted with *six* following months of Mr. Unite's, kept under the same head.

From January 1st to June 30, 1790.		
Orders, removals, and examinations	—	16
Examinations in bastardy	—	21
Warrants	—	6
Summons	—	13
Total number	56	—

* Unite was in possession of a bond in the year 1790 for near *forty pounds* against a person who left his family chargeable to the town. This must either have been paid to Mr. Unite, (though he says he lost the bond!) or it will be paid on its being presented, it being a *joint bond*, and the parties very capable of making payment.

MR. UNITE.

From 30th June, 1790, to January 1st, 1791, the
following six months.

Removals, orders, and examinations	58
Examinations in bastardy	—
Warrants	—
Summons	—
Total number	176

By the above statement may be seen how the accounts have more than trebled themselves in six months, owing to the activity of a good penman, and a determined resolution of being serviceable!

But can any reasonable person suppose that REMOVAL ORDERS, and EXAMINATIONS, could fairly encrease from SIXTEEN TO FIFTY-EIGHT in the six following months, after the death of Mr Beaumont? (being the same space of time, within two days.)

The public should observe, that each of these articles is a *clear gain*, when entered in the New Bailey book, of *fourteen shillings each* to the clerk, who gives a *douceur of five per cent.* for * * *

* * * as a necessary stimulus to the wheel of this ~~*****~~ g m*****e; but the five per cent. is not the overseer's *whole* advantage; his expences attendant on each removal, are frequently charged more POUNDS than even the SHILLINGS expended.

If Mr. Unite had actually been more attentive in his department in bringing these paupers forward, (leaving the profit of fourteen shillings each to the clerk, and the profits of the conveyance out of the question) how is it that more than DOUBLE the number of women filiated children the following six months after Mr. Beaumont's death?

Does it appear likely, that more than double the

number of illegitimate children should have been born from the 30th of June to the first of January, than there should from the first of January to the 30th of June, each period being six calendar months?

I will not pretend to say that this is not the case, or that Mr. Unite has made *false* entries; probably the women of this description, subsequent to Mr. Beaumont's death, might ALL be brought to bed of TWINS;—though there is in this circumstance a strong presumption of Mr. Unite's guilt; yet, as there is even a shadow of probability, I will pass over this charge by admitting the *conceptions* to be more *miraculous* than those of the *tbumping boys* before spoken of; but, if we admit the *miracles*, what became of the *six shillings* received from the fathers of these children, for the *filiation orders*, which are charged to the town, and ought to have been *repaid* in reduction of that expence?

Mr. Unite, the week before Mr. Beaumont's death, gave credit for *three* *filiation orders* at *six shillings* each; but after his death, though the *filiations doubled* in number, not a single order is accounted for during the following twelve months!

The astonishing rise in the number of *summons*es and *warrants*, in the same space of time, is another *miracle* I have no conception of;—either these must have been *false* entries, or Mr. Unite must have been possessed of the *magic art* of setting the inhabitants at variance with each other, and afterwards, (as a gratuity to himself) must have recommended their differences to be weighed in the *scale of justice*. It is an increase so extraordinary, Mr. Beaumont having only debited the town with *NINE-TEEN* *summons*es and *warrants* in one hundred and eighty-one days; and Mr. Unite, in the following one hundred and eighty-four days after Mr. Beau-

mont's death, enters SEVENTY-FIVE to the debit of the town! This is what *some people* may denominate *official activity*; a very modest and qualifying term for what is, in plain English, nothing more nor less than " OFFICIAL PECULATION."

The extraordinary rise not only alarmed me when I first saw them, but the manner in which the entries are made by Unite in GROSS! and *no names mentioned*, gave me a violent suspicion of unfair play; the very amount or sum total of different days' business at the New Bailey, making *even money*, done as it were to make the *calculation* of five per cent. discount to the overseers, *easy*, sufficiently verifies the *accuracy* of these accounts. It very frequently happens, that entries of this description are made, probably in the *burry* of business, without noticing a single name of the persons examined, or *on what account*!

The following items are from the late rival court, the "*Crown and Thistle*," held by the Rev. Magistrates *Griffith and Son.*

	<i>£. s. d.</i>
<i>Ten examinations (lumped at)</i>	2 0 0
<i>Signing indentures (lumped on the same day, at) _____</i>	3 10 0
<i>Sixty-four signatures to orders (lumped, same day, at) _____</i>	6 8 0

The above charges appear entered by Mr. Hallows as overseer at this court, where he shewed such consequence in his office, that strangers generally addressed him with,—"*please your worship*," as if of the *quorum*, and it is a well known fact, that the reverend magistrate, John Griffith, has been as often taken for his clerk.

The following is a specimen of the New Bailey accounts kept by Mr. Hallows, which shew a still farther *increase* of this lucrative trade. Permit passes, before this gentleman came into office, were never charged, when he very indulgently made it a rule to allow the JUSTICES' CLERKS one shilling each!* But as there were no more than one hundred and eighty-six signatures sold to BLANK PASSES in the year I am alluding to, I only mention it with other circumstances, to shew this man's unbounded liberality. In the same year are the following entries.

Removal orders and examinations	187
Warrants	57
Examinations in bastardy	79
Summons	294
Passes	186
	803

The New Bailey business encreased in two years from two hundred and forty items of the above description only, to eight hundred and three, independently of a proportionate rise in a variety of business done at the same court, under different titles, *all equally* lucrative. Besides the work done at the *Crown and Thistle Court*, where examinations in bastardy alone, entered to the debit of Manchester in the space of four days, exceeded *all* the business of that description done in any one year of Mr. Beaumont's overseership!!!

* This charge is worse than Hallows's illegal demand of one halfpenny a head for ducks, which he receives under the *false assertion* that he has orders so to do from the *clergy* of the *Collegiate Church of Christ*. Vide his printed Notices, and a publication which will soon make its appearance, entitled, "*The Collector of Easter Dues, or Villany brought to Light.*"

There are, at times, *two hundred summonses a-day issued.* Permit and vagrant passes, which are numerous, are charged to the town, which ought to be paid by the county, and credit given as a liquidation of these expences!

But the greatest hardships on the town are the *removals*, as in all probability scarcely *one in ten* of those said to be removed are taken to their place of settlement.

It has frequently happened that when exorbitant charges have been made for *conveyance* for more than fifty miles, with the expences, &c. that the persons said to be so removed have been actually seen in the town on the same evening.

Very heavy expences have been paid for *removals*, sometimes from *ten to fifteen pounds* in *one entry*; and what may be deemed still more astonishing, is, that these persons should ALL be going *one way* to their respective places of settlement, as if their route were regulated by the influence of a *trade wind*. Out of the very few removals, where the names were inserted in the publication of "*Abuse*," &c. and for which large sums have been paid out of the town's cash to Mr. Hallows, I find a great part, on enquiry, to be a mere fabrication.

Though several hundred pounds are paid yearly for *removals*, it may with truth be asserted, that neither *Unite* nor *Hallows* have *receipts* from ONE TENTH of the overseers of such settlements, where removals have been charged, and which vouchers are as necessary to be produced, before such accounts ought to have been passed, and paid by the public, as is the production of vouchers in any mercantile house.

The inhuman treatment of the unfortunate objects of removal, in *Hallows's* overseership, were generally women, for the *heinous* crime of pregnancy; many of whom were unjustly immured within the walls of a prison, long before their ex-

aminations took place, and being found objects of removal, they were still detained in prison a considerable length of time afterwards, and then turned out *pennyless*, upon the road leading to their place of settlement, with bitter threats of whipping and imprisonment should they return,* although a charge is made to the town for a *regular conveyance* to the destined place of their removal.

This is a species of barbarity unknown in any town in the kingdom except Manchester—which is not a little disgraced by its practice!

When the number of *one hundred and eighty-six* removals charged in *one year* is considered, and the town put to the expence of *fourteen shillings* for every examination, together with the expence of a *pretended conveyance* to the respective townships (many, as I have before said, from fifty to one hundred miles) it becomes a weighty concern to the public, and ought not longer to pass unnoticed. But when it is considered, that the *magistrates' clerks*, and *overseers*, have the sole profit of this business, it becomes less matter of wonder that these shameful and unprecedented enormities are silently passed over. We are now, however, approaching a crisis when the public will see how glaringly they have hitherto been imposed upon; for so long as Hallows, Unite, and Co. were kept in office, any attempt to remedy the various evils, would, indeed, be little short of an Augean labour.

* See my Reply to Unite, page 19. It should be observed that different men are employed on the look-out for *pregnant women*, for examination. Some of them are of the description of Mr. Kay, a man celebrated for certain *bound-like* qualifications, as a special constable, deputy overseer, examiner *general* of pregnant women, and inspector *in chief* of the poor, with a salary of one hundred pounds per annum and perquisites,—whose character and conduct will be farther developed under the title of Special Constable, &c.

In a reply to Mr. Unite about two years ago, I had occasion to remark that *one* day's business done at the New Bailey (independently of various sums of *ready money* received from individuals) exceeded **TEN POUNDS!** entered in the book in a kind of loose indefinite style, in the manner of the following account, literally transcribed from the *New Bailey Book*.

Mr. Hallows's entry of cash paid to Mr. Milne,

	£. s.
Three Summons —	0 3 0
Commitment of four lewd women	0 12 0
A warrant to apprehend six persons on suspicion	0 12 0
Examination of three persons	0 3 0
Commitment of two lewd women	0 2 0
Six Summons —	0 6 0
Forty-six Passes —	2 6 0
	<hr/>
	4 4 0

The Court it seems was short of work this day with respect to the charges entered to the debit of the town, yet in all probability double the above sum might be received from individuals. Such as the above vague statement appears too frequently the case at the New Bailey; and yet the magistrates, I am persuaded, know the evil tendency of granting (*ad libitum*) passes of this nature; it would therefore be a gross imposition on the town for a *Justice* to sign the **FORTY-SIX BLANK PERMIT PASSES!** In this case the *pounds* are for the *clerk*, and the *odd shillings* for the *overseer* for *ready money*, paid at the close of each court-day; for which cash the town pays very heavy premiums yearly! If the above accounts be just, why not enter the names mentioned of those summoned, and those under war-

rants? which should agree with a *Minute Book* as usually kept by the Deputy Constable.* Why are not the names of these *lewd women* mentioned in this New Bailey account, with those of the (*pretended*) suspicious persons—but it was perhaps with Mr. Hallows a point of delicacy the forbearing to enter them in so public a manner, and it is a point of doubt with me whether the whole entry be not a mere fabrication!

In Mr. Unite's overseership, scarcely a day's business was done at the New Bailey, where the total amount of the demand on the town is cast up and *underwritten*; this is a deep and well-schemed opening for fraud, as the accounts must be added up at the close of every court-day, otherwise how can the justice's clerk receive the ready money, and the overseer his *per centage on the gross amount*? It appears to me from the sums total not being *underwritten* at the close of the day, that there are various en-

* Almost every Quarter Sessions shews the great necessity of a Deputy Constable keeping a *Minute Book* or *Diary*—On Mr. Unite's being asked by the Counsel or the Bench, as to the different periods wherein felonies were committed, also as to the times and places of taking up thieves, and of the property found, he makes no hesitation in declaring that he has kept *no regular account*, although such an omission makes strange confusion in the New Bailey business, and which passes either unnoticed by the magistrates, or with so slight a reprimand to Mr. Unite, as never afterwards to produce the desired effect.

In this *Diary* should be entered summonses and warrants, with the names of the parties, and how disposed of; examinations and removals; suspicious houses; receivers of stolen goods; names of thieves; petty pilferers; vagrants; bawds who keep houses of ill fame; brothels; lodging houses; ballad singers; coiners; venders of base money; burglars and highway robbers; or as many as may come to the knowledge of the Deputy Constable, should be particularly noticed in this register, and presented at least once in every week for the information of the head constables, that they, as PRINCIPALS, may have some knowledge of the police of the town.

tries afterwards made of *summons*, *warrants*, &c. &c. in gross; sometimes these accounts conclude with the remark “*forgot last week*,” and different articles being then entered *wholesale* and *without names*, they escape yearly without detection! The fact is, there is no check on this business, all are pulling one way, seemingly in mind of the scriptural proverb, that a “*house divided against itself cannot stand*.” Such-like proceedings ought to be examined strictly, for so long as they remain unnoticed there is a very wide field left for public fraud.

The New Bailey accounts kept in two-penny memorandum books, may be justly said to contain an infinity of very curious entries, bearing some likeness to Unite’s slips of paper—which I am pretty confident are not intended for public inspection, nor should I much wonder if they are lost when wanted.

All *removals*, as I have before mentioned, as per these books, are charged *nine shillings each*—but what no little surprised me, was, that though a regular entry is made of the above sum of *nine shillings* for every removal, yet the clerk’s charge is *FOURTEEN*; *five shillings* for the *examination*! *FOUR* for the *order*! and *FIVE* for moving the *bench*! Let it be understood that the latter sum of *five shillings* is *slily* placed (by a kind of leger-de-main or sleight-of-hand entry) into a private account against the town for law!!!

If moving the Bench at the New Bailey had not been despicable chicanery, but on the contrary a fair and reasonable charge, why not debit the town with it in its proper place in the *New Bailey Book*, along with the *examinations* and *orders*, that it might have met the eye of inspection?

Mr. Paynter, who was then clerk to two justices, had never heard in the course of his practice of such a charge as *five shillings* for a justice’s clerk

"*moving the Bench*," nor did he on his first coming to the knowledge of it, give credit to the report of so unaccountable a procedure.

It appears too that the magistrates, who were themselves the *objects* moved, were insensible of the *motion*, until the *BOOK OF DISCLOSURES* made its appearance, when they, in this instance, much to their credit, ordered its discontinuance.

"*Keep moving*" seems to have been so long Mr. Milne's leading maxim, that he might with his *usual modesty* lay a claim to the reward for discovering the *perpetual motion*—However, this was in some degree a *moving circumstance* to Mr. Paynter, for, by a parity of reasoning, he unquestionably had as great a right to have received five shillings for *moving* Justice Griffith, as Mr. Milne had to receive five shillings for *moving* Justice Bayley.

Mr. Jones says, in his *New System of Book-keeping*, one thousand entries may be examined in an hour, by one person, without the least assistance, or the possibility of passing *unnoticed* an error of the most trifling amount! Though Jones, according to his own account, had been employed fifteen years as an *accountant*, he knew little of the business of a justice's clerk, or of their methods of keeping public accounts. The very essence and beauty of book-keeping is that which is best adapted to the purpose intended—Jones's method would have shewn errors that were meant to have been concealed, and would at one view have overwhelmed a whole *partnership of fraud* in ruin. By the late practices in Manchester, the town has been grossly deceived and cheated in a few years out of many thousand pounds!—Individuals have grown rich—The poor's rate and other taxes have enormously accumulated—The collector's Accounts have had no complete settlement these seven years!—All has been one continued *chaos of confusion*!—Fresh as-

sessments are made to pay off old debts—and the town may be justly said, in the language of a great modern financier, to “*be on the verge, nay in the very gulf, of Bankruptcy.*” If the accounts and conduct of the different officers in Manchester had been strictly attended to, there would have been no occasion for our present very heavy and burthensome taxes. But it is not every one noticing an evil who will trouble himself with the means of remedying it—It is too dry—too unprofitable a study for a man willingly to embark in;—hence it is, that few individuals are to be found, who will sacrifice their time and property to the general good.

The very fear of creating enemies may deter many from the attempt, especially from that inveteracy of *party spirit* existing in Manchester, which opposes an almost insurmountable barrier to the advancement of public benefit. Nay, to speak even against a *Deputy Constable*, though he were a *public robber* or a *perjurer*, or had committed crimes little less than *murder* itself, has been considered as an attack on the *whole body in office!* And those who have been bold enough to divulge offences of this nature, have been stigmatized with every opprobrious epithet which *ignorance*, or *interested malignity*, could heap upon them.

POLICE.

Of the folly of this act, (which has long ago manifested itself) or of the enormous sums squandered away in obtaining it, or of the strange misconduct, irregularity, and abuse of it, I shall say but little, owing to a publication by a late resident in Manchester, which, I expect, will soon make its appearance. But as this writer on the subject of the Police has taken no notice of some of the grievances complained of by the public, I shall take the liberty of putting the payers of this tax upon their guard against further impositions.

The Police Act for Manchester and Salford, passed in the thirty-second year of his present Majesty's reign, and commenced the 24th day of June 1792. After reciting (in the preamble) that the powers of the act, passed in the fifth year of his said majesty's reign, were insufficient to light and cleanse the streets, &c.—that the towns had since that time greatly increased in trade, population, and size—that some of the streets, &c. were narrow, inconvenient, and unsafe, for travellers and carriages—that no provision was made in it to widen, and improve the same, and to open proper communications, and that it would be a great improvement, and tend to the safety and convenience, not only of the inhabitants, but to all persons resorting to these towns, if further powers were granted—it then proceeds to point out those powers.

The being owners or occupiers of premises in Manchester, of the value of thirty pounds or up-

wards, per annum, and the warden and fellows of the collegiate church, and the boroghreeve and constables for the time being, are qualified to be commissioners.

The oath on qualification is nearly as follows, That they will truly and impartially, according to the best of their skill and judgment, execute, and perform, all and every of the powers and authorities reposed in them by virtue of the act.

No person can be capable of acting as a commissioner, during the time he shall hold any place of profit, or have any share or interest in any contract relating to the execution of the act.

The proceedings of all the meetings of the commissioners are directed to be fairly entered in books provided for that purpose, with the names of the commissioners then present; which books shall be open to the inspection of all, and every, the said commissioners, and all and every other person and persons who shall be rated and assessed for the purposes of this act.

The commissioners are empowered to appoint officers, such as treasurers, collectors, &c. and to remove or displace them as they shall see occasion; and to appoint officers in their room, and to fill up vacancies caused by death or resignation, upon previously giving notice in two at least of the Manchester papers, and affixing a like notice on the door of the collegiate church, at least ten days before a new election or re-appointment takes place.

They are likewise empowered to affix the officers, salaries, and to call upon them, to give a true and perfect account in writing, of all monies, goods, and chattels, received by them, and also the particulars of the payments and disbursements; and, in case of their not accounting, or giving up all their books, papers, and writings, or refusing to verify the same upon oath, and producing the vouchers

for all payments, the collectors, clerks, or treasurers, may be committed to prison, without bail or mainprize, till they have so accounted, delivered up the vouchers, and verified the same upon oath.

They are empowered to provide lamps, appoint scavengers, watchmen, &c, and are required so to do, for the purposes of lighting, cleansing, and watching, ALL the streets, squares, lanes, passages, and places in the town of Manchester.

They are also empowered to provide a house or premises, either by renting, purchasing, or building, for the residence of the Deputy Constable—a Police office—for the purpose of keeping all books, papers, and records, respecting the act, (to be always ready for perusal) and where the books, papers, and writings, belonging to the town at large, may be always safely lodged and deposited, likewise a guard-house for the accommodation of the military. In order to enable them to effect all these purposes, they have a power to levy and raise a rate or rates on all premises of above four pounds ten shillings per annum, in rateable proportion, not exceeding, in any one year, eighteen-pence in the pound; which sums, so received by the collectors, the commissioners are to see fully, fairly, duly, and regularly accounted for monthly; by requiring them to produce a true, and exact copy, or duplicate of the rate or assessment whereby the same was collected, together with an account of all and every sum and sums of money rated and assessed in such rate or assessment, which shall remain uncollected, (if any such there be) together with the reasons why the same had not been collected, to the end that it may appear whether such non-payment happens through the insolvency of the person rated, or through the default of the collector or collectors.

And, in order that every payer of this tax may be assured that no sum or sums of money raised by

virtue of this act, should be wantonly or improperly applied, the following apt clause was inserted, " That the treasurer or treasurers to the said general commissioners shall, and he or they is or are hereby directed and required, yearly and every year, to draw a full and true account of all monies by him received, paid, and expended, by virtue or in compliance with the directions of this act, and shall within one month after the drawing of every such yearly account, publish at least *five hundred printed copies* of such account, and dispose of the same to any persons willing to purchase them, at six-pence each, and if the said treasurer or treasurers shall neglect or refuse to publish such yearly account, or shall publish a *false* account of such receipts and expenditures, he shall be liable to a penalty of fifty pounds, to be recovered by any person or persons who shall sue for the same, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, or court of common pleas for the county of Lancaster; and if the money for which such copies shall be sold shall not be sufficient to defray the expence of the printing and publishing thereof, then the extra expence shall be defrayed out of the rates to be raised by virtue of this act."

Having given this short statement of some of the powers and principles of this act, I shall proceed to make a few comments thereon.

It appears to be the duty of the commissioners to take special care that none of their officers, by an overstretch of power, shall press too hard upon any individual for payment of taxes under this act; or through *fear, favour, or affection, excuse or overlook others from bearing a proportionate part thereof.* It is therefore necessary to ask, why some of the inhabitants have been forced to make payments, whilst others have remained for years without any

effort on the part of the commissioners to enforce such payment? In a recent publication on the abuses of the Police (page 5), the author says, "I have been distrained upon, under the immediate sanction of Mr. T-----y, whose reasons for not paying his own arrears of the last year's assessment, ending the 24th June, were, in some measure, the same as my own: he would not pay, he said, for what he had not received full value, and, because he, (like me) found himself over-rated, even had the service of watching, sweeping, and lighting been actually performed, that the Rate was demanded for. These are all the reasons I have heard, why the above gentleman, (*one of your constables*) refused to pay his arrears, which, at the time of his calling to distract upon me, were THIRTY - SEVEN POUNDS AND TEN SHILLINGS!!"

He further adds, "that these were my principal reasons at the time I was threatened with a distress for not paying the tax, when I found myself and *some* of my neighbours marked out as victims of oppression." The person alluded to was distrained upon, although his residence was in a back street, and had not even the glimmering of a lamp, or the attendance of any scavenger in that neighbourhood—his goods were sold—his credit ruined—his family turned out of doors—and his creditors became so clamorous, that he was obliged to seek safety in flight!

A commentator on taxes observes, "*If a tax-gatherer takes but a little from him who has but little left, this little will be more felt than much taken from him who has more left.*"

It was the misfortune of this individual to be imical to the existing abuses of the town; and, particularly to the conduct of some of its officers.—He objected to the payment of £150 per annum

for the residence of a Deputy Constable, the principal part of which was then let off for lodgings (in addition to a salary of £150 per ann.) which money was appropriated by the Deputy Constable to his own use—He likewise objected to Mrs. Unite having the power of occupying another part of the house as a “*Boarding School for Young Ladies,*” for which purpose she was then petitioning the magistrates, and, had not her request been negatived, we might have read, in addition to the “*Police Office*”—“*Mrs. Unite’s Office for Billeting Soldiers—Lodgings for Officers—and a Boarding School for Young Ladies.*”

The inhabitants of Manchester, we are told, are bound “*for ever*” to pay the exorbitant rent of this house; why is it not then converted into offices for the town’s use? Why are not *all the books, papers, and records* (as the act directs) safely lodged in this office, “*open to the inspection of all persons who shall be rated and assessed for the purposes of this act?*” Why do the commissioners continue to pay betwixt twenty and thirty pounds per annum rent for repositories of lamps, lamp-irons, &c. &c. when there is such excellent accommodation in cellars under the police office, which have remained many years useless; unless on the occasion of its being for a short time a repository for potatoes purchased for the poor some time ago by public subscription? Why, according to the letter of the act, is not the back part let as a *Guard-house* to the military, and the money applied in liquidation of the rent?

Where are all the proper *watch-houses, watch-boxes, or places of reception for the watchmen; their great-coats, lanthorns, rattles, and other materials?*—What are become of most of the lamps?—What are become of the scavengers’ carts, horses, &c. &c.? The act says that “*the streets shall be*

swept, and the dirt carried away every Monday and Friday, in an EFFECTUAL manner"—but, is this effectually done?—Where are the *fair* and *regular* entries made in the *book* or *books*, open for the inspection (at seasonable times) of every person, or persons, who shall be rated and assessed for the purposes of this act? Are they kept in the place for which so large a proportion of the produce of this act is appropriated? I must confess I am at a loss to discover wherein the well and effectual lighting of the streets exists, unless it be discovered in the broken and lacerated limbs of those who have *feelingly* experienced the effects of "*darkness visible.*"*—I might be thought too prolix were I to devote more of this publication to the notorious neglect of those appointed to carry into effect the clauses of this act (*except in the collections*, in which they are tolerably active)† I shall, therefore, only

* Since the total neglect of every *useful* part of the *police act*, many of the inhabitants have respectively formed themselves into *divisions*, to pay the expences of *watching, lighting, &c.*—In the *Market-place* district there appear *eighty-one* subscribers, who are house-keepers of the first respectability, and who, according to a *printed report* in circulation, of the *receipts and disbursements* from Sep. 3, 1796, to Aug. 5, 1797, have only expended the sum of £76 16 9 which, under the late *management of the police*, I have little doubt but the expence would have been at least £300!

As it appears to be the general inclination of the inhabitants to have the act repealed, being convinced of its *inefficacy, its mismanagement, and its great attendant expence*, why then should the *general will, united to the public good be opposed, and sacrificed to the gratification of the interested few, bearing scarce a proportion of FIVE in TEN THOUSAND?*

† The following letter I shall take the liberty of inserting, to shew the activity of Mr. Unite in fingering the cash, which in that line he has rarely been excelled.

Mr. Batty,

Being informt that you are Looking ore Towns Books and as I am A payer to the Town I wish to tell you that I am Verry Ill Used a Bout wat thay cow polic Tax a

notice another clause, and that I may be in unison with the subject, I shall call it the *sweeping clause*, where the commissioners are directed *yearly and every year*, to make out a full and true account of all monies by them received, paid, and expended, by virtue, or in compliance with the directions of this act, and shall within one month after the drawing out $\frac{1}{2}$ of every such yearly account, publish at

Bout three months sine Mr. Unite Com to my house When I was from hom & Puld out his Trunchin & Tould my wife that he was the Consable of the town & sade he wonted Twenty Seven Shiling for Polic Tax & my wife Being Fritend she Went & Borrowed the mony from John Longworth & Paid it Now Last monday A man that calld him self Mr. Furnival Come to my house & Demanded the Same Tax that I ad Paid to Unite & sade if I Did not Pay it he would Play Hell with me he then served me with A Sumance for the Tax I ad Paid to Unite Now As I think its a verry hard Case to pay TWice Over if you Can Do me any servise in the Businiss

Yeoul much Oblige

THOMAS JONES.

*Unsmsons gennel
Monchester 7 Jon. 1795.*

Unite had no right, as Deputy Constable, to collect the Police Tax—but having, however, collected it, it remains to be asked, where, or in what book, did he enter the one pound seven shillings received? as Mr. Furnival, after a lapse of several weeks, summoned Jones for the re-payment of the whole sum. Such-like transactions sufficiently explain the occasion of the town being in arrears, and shew the necessity of a *printed report* of the receipts and disbursements, &c. &c.

“ Parish officers in general have long exercised a tyranny in the management of parish property, which is infamous on their own parts, and degrading to those who suffer it. They should be obliged to *print* and *deliver* to every house-keeper, quarterly, a just statement of receipts and disbursements, by which, they might see how they are abused, and by what means these petty tyrants become what they are. The Books of Accounts also should be open to the inspection of every house-keeper; in that case they would, as they ought, become the servants of those who pay *scot* and *lot*—at present they are their masters.”

Londen Advertiser.

\ddagger I do not accuse them of violating the whole of this part of

least FIVE HUNDRED PRINTED COPIES, and dispose of the same to any persons willing to purchase them at six-pence each, and if the said treasurer, or treasurers, shall neglect or refuse to publish such yearly accounts, or shall publish a *false* account of such receipts or expenditures, he shall be liable to a penalty of FIFTY POUNDS!"—Surely the treasurer, or treasurers, must have strong nerves, and a great share of fortitude, with this penalty hanging over their heads, still to neglect furnishing the insulted inhabitants of this town, with a "*full and fair account,*" &c. &c. for I should apprehend, that had any been kept from and anterior to the passing of this act, they, or such of them as were most materially concerned, ought to promulgate such account, to prevent foul imputations, and to stop the tongue of slander.

It appears clearly to me, that this act, far from operating on its present principle, as a general advantage, is the mere instrument of profit to a few individuals, highly to the injury and insult of the town at large. Summons are issued out, by more than TWO HUNDRED at a time, charged *two shillings and six-pence* each, and many, after being summoned neither attend, nor are *afterwards noticed*, whilst, as I have before recited, the most severe coercion has been made use of towards others.

The cause of the enormous rise in the price and quantity of summonses is to me surprising; if the amount of each be regulated by the expences of printing and paper, a clear profit must arise of more than *two shillings and five-pence each* on summonses so charged—perhaps the exorbitant rise may be owing to the late very extensive demand for this article, which may justly be denominated a kind of *summons trap*, to catch the money of those who are

the act, for it would be impossible to publish "*full and fair*" accounts which never were in existence.

silly enough to pay ; for it appears to me from the use made of this act, that the whole end and meaning of it (as now construed) is fully answered by the mere service of the summonses, and their expences entered to the debit of the town.

I have heard of more than *twenty* persons being summoned in one day, residents in the same neighbourhood, when they agreed *not* to attend, but to support each other against this *oppressive tax*—and although this combination occurred more than nine months ago, they remain since without paying, or without further molestation. Surely, if magistrates have a right to summon, they have a right to compel attendance, but till such time as the *act is put in force*—the streets *properly cleansed* and lighted, together with a regular account of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, so that the inhabitants may not only know who are defaulters, but how the immense sums of money collected have been disposed of, I should presume no individual has a right to pay any demand whatever imposed by this act.

I shall therefore take my leave of this subject, and if in future, the residents of this town submit tamely to be drained of their property for any purposes short of the *full, fair*, and absolute intention of the whole of the clauses of this act, I shall cease to wonder at any abuses to which they will not tacitly submit.

ON
**ABUSES IN THE OFFICE OF
 SPECIAL CONSTABLE, &c.**

I now come to remark on the great evils resulting in this town from the very improper selection in the choice of special constables, many of whom are chosen from the very dregs of society, and who, from the iniquitous actions they are almost in the daily habit of practising, may be viewed more as *depredators* upon the public than *protectors*.

From the investigations I have taken the pains to make into the conduct and characters of these special constables, I find a great number of them, though armed with power for the detection of guilt, themselves to be the greatest *delinquents*, and not merely the connivers at *villainy*, but actual *participants in the spoils*.

In proof of this assertion I shall proceed to lay before the public a variety of substantiated facts, from which may be inferred, with some degree of emotion, on what a basis the civil safety of the town exists, chiefly entrusted as *it is* to the guardianship of a set of *low-bred, unprincipled, beggarly officers*.*

* One of these officers, of the name of Bowles, has been charged several times within the last month before the magistrates at the New Bailey, for various malpractices in his official situation as special constable.

The first charge was for receiving *money* and a *valuable gold ring*, for giving information to the women of a house of ill fame, in order that they might be peaceable, and without company, at the time of the constables patrolling.

I am upheld by authority the most respectable, when I estimate the office of constable, as of the highest importance to the community; for, a distinguished author on the subject of Police observes, "Peace officers, while they conduct themselves with purity, may truly be denominated the safeguards of the community, destined to protect the public against the outrages and lawless depredations of those miscreants who are the declared enemies of the state, by making war upon all ranks of the body politic, who have property to lose.—They have a fair claim, *while they act properly*, to be esteemed the civil defenders of the lives and properties of the people. Every thing that can heighten in any degree the respectability of the office of constable, adds to the security of the state; the law requires a constable to have *honesty to execute the office, without MALICE, AFFECTION, or PARTIALITY; knowledge to understand what he ought to do; and ability, as well in substance,*

The second charge was for compounding felony—imprisoning persons in the New Bailey, and discharging them unknown to the magistrates, for certain sums of money and liquor—when, he was not only ignominiously dismissed from the office of constable, with a severe reprimand from the bench, but even from the Manchester Association as a soldier!

On the week following (Sep. 27) he was again charged with having received from a poor old widow, a guinea and a half, to obtain her son's liberty, who had been confined a week in the New Bailey on suspicion of felony, to raise which she pawned the stays and gown she wore, with several other articles of wearing apparel, for money to give this constable. To this charge he confessed before the magistrates he had received one guinea and a half, adding, "that as he was standing before the fire in a public house, with his hands behind his back, *SOME BODY which he knew not, tipp'd the money privately into his hand.*" Another poor old widow of 64 years of age, accused him with having received six shillings, pretending that her son had likewise committed a felony.—He received a severe reprimand from the Bench, and the two old women were advised to prosecute.

*"or estate, as in body, to enable him to conduct himself with propriety in his office."**

Shakespear too, that great painter of nature, whose writings apply to every age, and every circumstance, seems to have had in his "mind's eye" such constables, whose characters and proceedings I am about to delineate, when he penned the following admirable dialogue between a magistrate and a hireling constable.

Escalus. *Come hither, Master Elbow; come hither, Master Constable. How long have you been in this place of constable?*

Elbow. *Seven years and a half, sir.*

Esc. *I thought by your readiness in the office you had continued in it some time: you say seven years together?*

Elb. *And a half, sir.*

Esc. *Alas! it bath been of great pains to you! —They do you wrong to put you so oft upon't—are there not men in your ward sufficient to serve it?*

Elb. *Faith, sir, few of any wit in such matters as they are chosen, they are glad to chuse me for them; I do it for some piece of money, and go THROUGH WITH ALL.†*

It is, however, for me now to shew the ill effects resulting in Manchester, from the injudicious appointment of many of the present special constables.

About ten years ago, if I recollect rightly, Mr. Justice Bayley not only explained the office and duties of a special constable, in printed bills, but

* See Colquhon on the Police of the metropolis.

† I should suppose Shakespear meant by "*going through with all*," that this constable was in the habit of taking up thieves, and if short of evidence for conviction, to have reached them by perjury!

declared to them, that every illegal official proceeding of theirs, should be by them individually defended, and not at the town's expence : persons of substance and character (*and only such were then appointed*) were thereby deterred from any overstrained authority, or "*vigour beyond the law*," whilst the poverty of many such as I am now speaking of, serves as a passive safe-guard to any improper, or illegal proceeding they may commit by virtue of their office.

Hence the most *daring, cruel, and unjust* actions have been committed time after time with impunity. How far the appointment of such people may influence the business of a certain court, in a *pecuniary* point, is a matter which I would not for the world either insinuate or suppose.—This, however, is certain, that the harder a man labours in his vocation (*whether honestly or dishonestly*) it does not fail in many instances to - - - - - "bring grist to the mill."

It has been for some time past the frequent practice, with parties of these lower order of special constables, to have their different pot-house rendezvous, that they might proceed at an untimely hour of the night, upon their patroles, where it has been a common practice with them to break open the dwellings of such of those unfortunate women of the town, who were not in the habit of making *regular* payments for their protection : and to treat these defenceless objects of their oppression, with a species of brutality unfit for description !*

* A party of these constables broke into a house on Saturday evening the 26th of August last, about eleven o'clock, and, though the inhabitants were peaceable, and most of them in bed, they proceeded in a riotous manner to their bed-rooms, where lay several women, whom they uncovered, and took shameful familiarities with them ; as this party of constables had several of their friends with them, who were not in office, the liberty taken

We have it from learned authority, “*that no one is so high as to be above the law, nor any one so low as not to be under its protection.*” But who are the protectors of these unfortunate women, against such unlawful outrage?—Where can these much-to-be-pitied, much-injured beings, find redress?—Instead of meeting with protection, they appear to be marked out only as objects of misery and persecution; to be hunted down and overwhelmed by every species of low and licentious tyranny. Many of these poor, deluded wretches have seen happier days, and may date their ruin from credulously listening to the artful tales of abandoned libertines, who, sated in their desires, desert those objects of enjoyment which habit had made familiar;—thus they progressively proceed in the ways of illicit commerce, till their juvenile charms are decayed; no longer then the means of expensive living are at command; but pale disease and poverty succeed: they are disclaimed by the world—society turns its back upon their distress, and that law which gives others security, becomes, through its abused delegation, an enemy to them.

I shall now proceed to select a few, out of the number of malpractices and cruelties, only noticing

was called by them a frolic—“*seeing fun*”—In the lower part of the house, a room door being found locked, they broke out a pannel, in a furious manner, and put through the hole a lanthorn, that they might observe the contents of the room. After quitting the house, and the whole family having again gone to rest, they were a second time broke in upon, near the hour of four in the morning; at which time they obliged the women of the house to get from their beds, and in a naked situation they kept them up more than an hour.

It would be well if Mr. B. would remind these constables of the old adage, “*that an Englishman’s house is his castle,*” and where the inhabitants are quiet and peaceable, one of Mr. B.’s search warrants for ~~FELONY~~ will not justify, after “*inn set,*” the entering into a house of any description whatever!

one division of special constables out of the thirteen enrolled.

The division I allude to has been sanctioned by the name of Mr. B. Cooke, as conductor, and a Mr. Robinson, as deputy conductor,* but Mr. Cooke, on knowing several of this party to be men unfit for office, and of most abandoned characters, he, at the annual time of swearing in, not only refused to patrol with them, but objected, for serious reasons, to their being sworn in as constables, and they were consequently out of office for many months afterwards.† How it is that such men have again been permitted to take the oath as constables, and to become “The Conservators of the Peace—the Safe-guards of the Community—and the Civil Defenders of the Lives and Properties of the People”—is not a difficult matter to determine.

In order to shew what kind of men are appointed constables, it will be well to state that one of these gentlemen filling that office, had his late residence in a *cellar*, in the neighbourhood of Saint Paul’s; the upper rooms of the house he let to a *middle-aged lady*, as an *accommodation house for lovers*, where *four* unfortunate young girls were kept, for the purposes of prostitution! The renting, and letting off apartments of this description being found profitable, he rented another house in the same neighbourhood, and his lodgers consisted of a *choice selection* of the impure part of the fair

* In a late printed list of special constables, I find Mr. Robinson has lost his deputyship, some others have been turned out, and several fresh names are added to the list.

+ Bowlas, the constable before spoken of, has for *three successive years* had his name struck out of the list as a *special constable*, by Mr. Bold Cooke, conductor, as an improper man to serve the office—yet he was afterwards regularly sworn in and enrolled!

sex. The cellar was inhabited by *two young ladies* lately arrived from Norwich, who paid this *special constable* a weekly rent of **FOURTEEN PENCE**!

His lodgers above stairs, consisted of Mr. Geo. Farrand, late a beadle's deputy, and his lady (*in keeping*) both of considerable notoriety. In the adjoining room lived our **WORTHY** constable and his family; and in the garret (for every *hole* was occupied) dwelt two *nymphs*, though mentioned last, not least in point of *comeliness* and *virtue* with the rest, although their subsistence was solely drawn from prostitution.

In the same neighbourhood reside other constables, who make a livelihood by letting off rooms to women of a similar description, and who partake (by agreement) for the little services they are enabled to render them, a *share of the wages of iniquity*!

As nothing is so great a recommendation to the keeper of a house of ill fame, as that of being employed at the New Bailey, one of the late door-keepers at the quarter sessions, makes his office a source of emolument at home; where he is considered a kind of guarantee in the eyes of an inexperienced adventurer, and he seldom fails charging heavy poundage on the women, and a handsome gratuity on the part of the men, for *protection*!

It is worthy of observation, that in a cellar under one of these houses of ill fame, lives an old woman who makes a profession of *telling fortunes by cards*—*calculating nativities*—*finding out thieves and receivers of stolen goods*—*foreboding events*—*prognosticating lucky numbers in the lottery*, &c. for the information of such as place confidence in her skill and ability, at the very moderate fee of *two-pence each*, from whence it is suggested that Messrs. Bowles, Cooke, Naden, Robinson, and Ridley,

draw their abundant information of *robbers* and *stolen property*.

I hope it will not be thought improper, or foreign to the subject of this treatise, to present a brief sketch of the characters, of which this celebrated *Alley* and neighbourhood is composed, which, in point of numbers are daily accumulating, arising from the countenance afforded by these *neighbourly* protectors of vice and encouragers of infamy.

The number of houses of ill fame in a very small circle round this Alley, is calculated at no less than *forty-seven*, and what may appear astonishing, their averaged distance from each other, by an actual survey, is not more than *fifteen yards*; and which are computed to contain no less a number than *one hundred and forty* of these miserable females!

Such is the misery entailed upon most of the inhabitants of these houses, that (I am informed) it is a regular practice from *three* to *five* of these juvenile prostitutes, to sit up all night by turns, for want of accommodation, as it is a rule to give up their share of the beds to such of their associates, as may have been fortunate enough to have met with youth, possessed of more cash than discretion. One bed (stuffed and covered with the coarsest materials) at *particular times* holds, *top* and *bottom*, from *five* to *seven*, and though it is their agreement with their *worthy hostess*, to pay from *ten* to *fifteen* shillings a week for board, their *larder* equals in point of quality their beds and bedding.

On their being first initiated into their new situation, they are obliged, by contract, to be clamorous for wine or spirituous liquors, as the profit on these articles is great, and wholly belongs to the house-keeper. Wine, adulterated, and introduced in small decanters, sold without licence, yields at the least computation, *two shillings* the bottle, and

the profit on spirits more than *four fifths* of its accustomed value.

In the neighbourhood of this Alley, celebrated for superior vice and infamy, resides a *young lady*, the only daughter of a *gentleman in office* (a *special constable*) whose easy means of procuring a maintenance, is that of keeping a *house of accommodation*; a part of which she rents to a sister in frailty.—This house is patronised, protected, and guarded by **HER OWN FATHER**—who *affectionately* renders her the most important services, in preventing any interruption to her amorous visitors and their companions:—by the shade of the expanded wings of his official authority, he guarantees the safety of those who trust to his protection, from the fearful visits of those *midnight perambulators*—“*those rude intruders on the soft moments of love and dalliance.*”

The above mentioned *special constable* and his *spouse*, spend a great part of their time in the apartments of these ladies, who generally introduce them to their gallants, as their *worthy* friends in office, begging (in a side whisper) that they may be treated *genteelly* with *plenty* of liquor; when, after some time has elapsed, different methods of becoming offensive are put in practice—should tobacco be disagreeable, two *unseemly short black pipes* are introduced, and the whole room is soon immersed in smoke—in this case, the *ladies*, who know their cue, find it disagreeable, and *slily* request their *beaux* to buy their absence—“*to tip handsomely—to come down with the ready*”—this hint being observed, they march off, and, on the next morning’s visit, the **SPECIAL CONSTABLE** and *ladies* each claim their “*regulars*” of the money so procured.

A few paces from this scene of dissipation, there is kept, by an *elderly lady*, a *school* for the rearing of young prostitutes, where great encouragement is

held out to girls of very tender age, from cotton factories, and other employments, to whom clothes are found, fitting for their new pursuits,—nay such is the iniquity practised in many of these academies of prostitution (supported by several of the constables who reside in that neighbourhood) that every article of dress is reduced to a regular charge: viz.

<i>A fashionable Bonnet, per day</i>	— — —	6d. to 1s.
<i>A Gown, per day</i>	— — — —	2s. to 3s.
<i>A Cloak, for an hour's walk out</i>	—	6d.
<i>A white Petticoat, per day</i>	— —	1s. to 2s.
<i>A plain Dress complete, for the evening</i>		5s. to 7s.
<i>A Dress of white muslin (if to appear at the Circus, owing to its being easily soiled)</i>	— — — —	8s. to 10s.

The established rule is to give security against the casualties which may happen at public places,— and on return home, if unsuccessful, to undress at eleven!

As it is now within a few days of the time appointed for the jurors of the Leet, to elect the constables of Manchester, with their *deputy* and *beadles*; it may be expedient to leave the present subject at rest, and proceed with it in the *Second Part* of this treatise, as well as with the other abuses of office, in order to delineate the portrait of Mr. Unite for their government,—leaving it to their discretion, how far he may be fit to hold a *confidential trust* any longer.

Many accusations were read at the late Court Leet, from the Publication of *Abuses* in Manchester, by Mr. Joseph Hanson; in consequence thereof, Mr. Unite was then dismissed from his office, and in no one instance has he since attempted a refutation

of the charges against him; notwithstanding which he has been kept in office by the present constables, in defiance of more than *fifty* to *one* of the inhabitants, as is evident from the collective sense of the various meetings at the Collegiate church.—It, therefore, in my opinion, behoves the jury at the ensuing *Leet*, to be particularly careful what description of men they chuse for constables—that the town may no longer experience the inconvenience resulting from the *malpractices* and *cruelties*, which have been so long the topic of general conversation—not only at home, but in distant parts of the country, to the absolute disgrace of the police, and government of the town;—and were but those gentlemen, who may compose the jury at the ensuing *Leet*, to consult their *own* judgments respecting the choice—not only of the head constables, but of the *deputy*, on whom the weight of the actual service is rested, without being particularly led by the *recommendation* of any *magistrate* whatever—justice might then be done, in that department, to the public.

Is it not a gross reflection on the town, to resort to a *stranger* to fill the delegated office of constable?—would not a *town's-man* be equal in point of attention, and circumspection?—would he not be as competent to judge of the town's concerns, and to execute the trust, as a *stranger*—equally guarded against doing wrong, and fearful of not doing that which is strictly right?—His pride (being an inhabitant) would keep him from *mean* and *improper* actions—of entailing reproach on his offspring, whose characters he would scrupulously endeavour to preserve.—Would he not be equally determined against premeditated injustice, and emulative of doing that which is rigidly just—of equal capability and knowledge, not only to understand his duty, but of constitution sufficient to bear

the general fatigues of office, and courage to execute it?—taking a retrospective view of the duty of a constable, I am persuaded, that a town's-man is not only more capable of executing the trust, but, that he certainly has more claim to public notice than a stranger.

Relieving the poor, billeting of soldiers, and serving warrants, are nearly the whole of a deputy constable's duty,—which require a particular knowledge of the town—its inhabitants—and their characters. The office of overseer or constable will be found, on a close examination into its duties, above all other official situations, the most *improper* and *absurd* to be executed by strangers.

As I have but little room in this, the first part of the pamphlet, to describe Mr. Unite's character, and detail his late abuses, I shall only select a few circumstances, in corroboration of those already published, which will, I am persuaded, form such a chain of public debasement, that even the friends of Mr. Unite (if he has any left) must blush to read them.

It has of late been rumoured, that Mr. J——e B. asserted (after the choice of Mr. Slack, the late deputy constable) that it was *a pretty thing* indeed to give *one hundred and fifty pounds* per annum to a broken grocer, to fill the office of deputy constable—and Mr. B. might have added, that it was another "*pretty thing*" that the *town* should give *one hundred and fifty pounds* per annum, for a house for the constable to live in!!!—I had not meant to enter into personalities, but when personal invective from a m——e is used, it may be excused should the *ill-directed ball* rebound.—Report says, that Mr. Unite is a relation of Mr. B.'s—be it so—but, in what situation was Mr. Unite, when he was sent for from Birmingham (A STRANGER) to fill the office

of OVERSEER OF THE POOR OF MANCHESTER?—
The “broken grocer,” when living, *meritoriously* supported a wife, and large family of children, by his *own industry*, after he became insolvent; but who * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ?
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ?

Mr. Unite stands charged with receiving *presents* from publicans, that they might be exempted from *soldiers and bourses*;* although regular billets were sent to such publicans, that they might escape should an examination take place, and that they might be enabled to make *regular* returns every Saturday, from the billets sent; though neither *soldiers nor bourses accompanied such billets!*

It has of late been made no secret, that Unite has been in the habit of *paying stolen goods*, put officially into his possession. The property belonging to the different prosecutors of thieves to conviction, even after having been ordered by the magistrates to be returned to them, has been detained by Unite—but on repeated *threats* of late, from different owners of goods, some have had restitution made them; to others he has returned a different and inferior article to that put into his possession, which has been frequently said to have been *lost or mislaid*.

Some time ago a quantity of tin metal belonging to Messrs. Titley and Parsonage, plumbers, was ordered by the magistrates to be returned, they having at their own expense prosecuted and convicted the thief—when, after a lapse of near *two years*, during which time repeated applications were made to the magistrates, to get the metal returned, they gave their assurances, that they would

* It should be observed that Mrs. Unite was *Billet Mistress*, with a salary of thirty pounds per ann.

compel Unite to give up the same. One of these gentlemen appearing afterwards at the New Bailey Court-House, and Unite suspecting his business, he (Unite) went to the other partner, with the information, that the metal was *found in a sack* in one of the *corners* of the police office ;—a cart was immediately sent to the office, but instead of returning with the metal he had of theirs in his possession, worth more than *one shilling a pound*, a quantity of mixed metal was returned in lieu thereof, as much deficient in point of weight, as it was in quality.

As I have neither in my present nor former publications, spoken of Mr. Unite as a violator of truth upon the most solemn occasions, I think it incumbent on me, for the sake of substantial justice, and as a lesson to those who may be impannelled on juries, to hint, how circumspect they ought to be in the belief of the testimony of such persons, who are in the habit of regularly attending on courts of justice.—That there are men who, in order to obtain such as the following rewards, would make no scruple of perjuring themselves to convict even innocence itself will not be doubted :

£.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| For treason, in making false money, | |
| <i>A reward in money, on conviction, for each offence</i> | — — — — — 40 |
| Highway robberies, | |
| <i>A reward (besides the highwayman's property) for each</i> | — — — — — 40 |
| Burglaries, | |
| <i>A reward of £40, besides a Tyburn ticket worth £20.</i> | — — — — — 60 |
| House-breaking in the day time, | |
| <i>A reward of £40, besides a Tyburn ticket worth £20.</i> | — — — — — 60 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Stealing goods to the value of five pounds, | £. |
| from a shop, | |
| <i>A reward of a Tyburn ticket, value</i> | — 20 |
| Coining copper money, | |
| <i>A reward in money of</i> | — — — 20 |
| Horse stealing, | |
| <i>A reward of a Tyburn ticket</i> | — — — 20 |
| Stealing cattle and sheep, | |
| <i>A reward in money of</i> | — — — 10 |
| Returning from transportation, | |
| <i>A reward in money of</i> | — — — 20 |

It was well remarked by Mr. Justice Ashurst, when passing sentence of *pillory* and *transportation* on a recent conviction of *perjury*, that “*It was a crime of a very heinous nature—it was against the laws of God, and highly detrimental to society.*”—Mr. Serjeant Adair also declared, “*that the offence of perjury called for severe punishment. It was a crime (he said) that poisoned the fountains of justice, by perverting its administration, and broke down all confidence.*” Indeed it would be hardly possible to conceive a more mischievous character to exist in society than that of a perjurer. He strikes, without remorse, not only at the *liberty*, but at the very *life* of the subject,—nay, even *innocence* itself is not safe from his attacks.

If we were to take a review of the trials near home, we should find scarcely a Sessions to have passed for the last *five* years, wherein Unite has not, as acting constable, been admitted evidence in numberless prosecutions for *felony*.—Coupling this circumstance with a knowledge of his character from late events, it is but too natural to fear, that many unfortunate individuals, who are now either languishing in *prisons*, or pining away their days on *foreign shores*, may have been the unjust victims to this man’s disregard of conscience, and of the sacred nature of an oath.

I had intended in the course of this pamphlet, to have recapitulated many glaring circumstances recorded in the *long and black catalogue*; but as Mr. Unite has received salutary admonitions on this head both from the *bar* and the *bench*, I shall only trouble the reader with the enumeration of a few instances, which in all probability have not yet come to the knowledge of the public.

In a case which came before a neighbouring magistrate, a person was taken up by a *special constable*, suspected of coining silver. Mr. Unite, on his examination relative to the coiner, swore that HE found in ONE of the prisoner's pockets a quantity of good silver, and in another, a false pocket, a quantity of bad. When the fact was, as stated to me, and which can be proved by a number of respectable people, that Mr. Unite was not PRESENT at the time the supposed coiner's pockets were searched—that the money found upon him consisted only of about six or seven shillings, which were all in one pocket, and not in separate pockets, as Mr. Unite had sworn. Mr. Unite afterwards, as the trial was drawing nigh, at Chester, asked the special constable, if he could recollect the particulars of the transaction, especially with regard to the situation in which the base coin was found; when he told Unite, "he was very wrong in having sworn to the taking of the money, &c. as he (Unite) was not present at the time the coiner was examined;"—that in respect to false pockets, the witness said "be saw none"—Unite passionately replied, "damn you, would you knock all ~~the~~ the head at once?"—This business passed on till near Chester assizes, when Unite told the constable above alluded to, he must appear to give evidence at the castle at Chester;—in conformity to such instructions, the witness went to Chester to give his evidence, and met with Unite at the castle there—Unite told him

" he had left word at his office in Manchester, that there was no occasion for his (the witness's) appearance, that his evidence was not material." Unite seemed much agitated at being met by surprise, and, in a stammering manner, said, " there would be no bill found against him, and that he (Unite) was leaving Chester immediately—that there being no prosecution, witnesses were not wanted." The constable, from mere motives of curiosity, staid to hear a few trials, when he observed Unite going into the grand jury room to be examined, as the witness supposes ; after which, he never saw Unite again during his stay of two days in Chester—but no bill being found, he *suspects* Unite to have received a considerable sum of money for the suppression of evidence. This examinant, the special constable who apprehended and searched the prisoner was the only *real witness*, and was never called before the grand jury ; although *Unite knew he had attended the court for that purpose* ;—this he (the witness) conceives to be the sole cause of the failure in this prosecution.

Many of the special constables mention Unite's frequent violation of truth, by swearing to his (Unite) being *in person* at the taking up of thieves, and to his having *in possession the stolen property* *he actually found upon the thieves at the time he apprehended them* ; yet in a great many cases it is an avowed truth, he neither saw the thieves nor the property, till the former were lodged in the New Bailey, and the latter deposited in a *proper place of security—the police office*.

Brown and Price, on their confession at Chester, published eighteen months ago, (price 2s. 6d.) declare Unite a perjurer.

A person in the constableship of Messrs. Myers and Marriot, caused to be apprehended two men, for selling base and counterfeit silver, who were sent to Lancaster; but the apprehender being afterwards threatened to be ill used by some of the party left behind—Mr. Constable Marriot ordered Unite to lend him a blunderbuss to protect himself with.

Soon after, the person who caused the aboye men to be taken into custody was subcpnened by Unite on the trial at Lancaster, when a conversation took place at the Coach and Horses, Deansgate, previous to the journey, in which Unite observed to this informant, that his situation was a very dangerous one—that in consequence of his having given the information, he might be *way-laid* and *murdered*—when Unite further observed to this examinant, *that life was precious*, and as he had been threatened with violence, he ought to take the advantage, for his own security, by *hanging them both*; which, he said, might be done by swearing that they were the *makers* as well as the *venders* of the counterfeit silver—Unite then noticed, that by this examinant's proceeding in that manner, it would be fifty pounds a piece—fifty pounds for the informer, and fifty pounds for Unite as his apprehender.

A few Sessions ago, a woman was brought to the bar at the New Bailey, for petty larceny, which was proved against her. Unite, on giving his evidence on o^rth, said, that he had been with her husband the day before, who told him, that she was so bad a woman, he wished her *transported*—On being found guilty, she was sentenced to be sent abroad for seven years. The day following the woman's conviction, her husband appeared before the bench with *five little children*, and with a countenance expressive of extreme concern, re-

spectfully presented a petition to the magistrates on behalf of his *wife* and infants ; the bench, struck with amazement, called for Unite, who was instantly ordered into the witnesses box, and asked if he had any knowledge of that man ? (pointing to him who had presented the petition)—when Unite declared that he had never seen him before. On this he was reminded by the bench, that he had no longer since than the preceding day declared on his *oath* that he had been with this very person (husband to the woman who was convicted) and that it was his wish to have his wife transported.—Unite was then declared a *perjurer*, and the woman's sentence was in consequence of Unite's violation of truth, mitigated to two years confinement in jail.

A few months ago, a house in George-street was searched by Mr. Kay (a special constable) suspected of having stolen goods concealed therein.—On examining the house, Mr. Kay unlocked a box which contained a lady's muff, and a few shillings in silver, which he afterwards delivered to Unite, who kept them in his possession till the Sessions following, at which time the muff was produced in Court by Mr. Unite, who swore that *HE found it in a chest of drawers*, in the house above alluded to. Mr. Kay, at that time by chance one of the jury, mentioned the circumstance to his brother jurors, of having found the muff himself—and that what Mr. Unite advanced (though on *oath*) was a direct falsehood. This turned so much the complexion of the business in favour of the prisoner (a woman) that they gave in their verdict—*Not guilty*.

A person of the name of Hill was taken up at Manchester, some time ago, by Mr. Henry Woodhouse, Mr. E. Rowbottom, and Mr. Jackson, for offering silver plate to sale, supposed to be stolen. On his apprehension, which happened about eleven o'clock in the evening, he was taken to the Police office—Mr. Unite was asked for, but denied—yet

no sooner was Mr. Unite informed of the nature of the business, than he made his appearance, and the suspected person was brought into the office and examined—One of the gentlemen active in his apprehension, produced some silver spoons, which the prisoner had offered to him for sale, which Mr. Unite examined, and immediately put them into his pocket ; he then referred to the public *Hue and Cry*, where he found the description of the prisoner, as having broke out of Shrewsbury Goal, with a reward of twenty guineas for his apprehension ;—at the same time Unite told these gentlemen, in order to deceive them, that he found him advertised as a *deserter*. He was immediately conveyed to the New Bailey prison, when he gave an account where he lodged—the premises were searched by these gentlemen in company with Unite, where they found two bundles tied up, which Mr. Unite took possession of, *but did not examine the contents.*—Mr. Unite then informed these gentlemen, “ he would acquaint them when he should take the prisoner before the magistrates, that they might be ready to appear, to save the loss of time attendant on waiting the court.” The next day Unite brought the prisoner before the magistrates, without giving any intimation whatever to the parties who had taken him, and who alone were in possession of the necessary facts to convict him.—When Unite positively swore “ *that he apprebeded him at the hazard of his life, with the stolen property, whicb he had taken from him, after being stabbed at several times, but fortunately almost without effect, having only received a SLIGHT wound in his side.*” A gentleman on the bench (Sir Richard Clayton) recollecting the crest engraved upon the plate, an *Eagle and Helmet*, said the plate belonged to — Cholmondeley, Esq. of Vale Royal, in Cheshire ; and in support of his assertion, took from his

pocket-book an advertisement describing the plate in question, with a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS for the apprehension of one or more of the *thieves*. Unite received the thanks of the bench, for the apprehension of so daring an offender, and he was immediately dispatched to Chester, at the town's expence, where he told Mr. Cholmondeley that "*he took him at the rique of his life, after hard struggles, and with great difficulty.*" This circumstance making some noise in court, and afterwards being publicly spoken of, it by accident came to the ears of one of the *real* apprehenders, by whose exertions Hill was principally secured.—These gentlemen on the following court-day at the New Bailey, made affidavit before Mr. Bailey, the same magistrate to whom Unite had told the *stabbing tale*, that they were the persons that apprehended Hill, and that the former assertion of Mr. Unite about *taking, searching, stabbing, &c.* was an entire falsehood. Mr. Bayley signed the affidavit in the presence of Unite, without a single word being uttered to each other—and they (Messrs. Woodhouse, and Co.) set off for Vale Royal, to confront Mr. Unite's report there;—but although they joined in the affidavit, stating the facts, Mr. Unite had given such an exaggerated account "of hair-breadth escapes," *fighting, stabbing, &c.* that they were at first scarcely credited. The business now rested till Shrewsbury assizes, yet notwithstanding these *disgraceful lying stories*, told by Unite to Mr. Bayley, he waited till the assizes, and was then *daring* enough to set out about one o'clock on the previous Sunday morning, for Shrewsbury, with the intent to obtain the two rewards of *one hundred and twenty guineas*.—The apprehenders of Hill hearing on the Monday following of Unite's journey, immediately took chaise the same route, and on their arrival at Shrewsbury, actually found him

there, where he had just before sworn to his having appreended the thief, in company with two men, of the name of Woodhouse and Rowbottom, who were in regular pay, as his servants. By this nefarious act he obtained an order from the Judge to receive the promised reward. On hearing which, Woodhouse and Rowbottom immediately employed an attorney, who introduced them to the Sheriff, and afterwards to the Judge, where Unite was called to account for his conduct; and had these gentlemen stepped forward to prosecute, he no doubt would have been convicted and punished as a perjurer.

It was some time ago observed by an eminent professor of the law, but whose name has escaped my memory, that “*if a man appears (though not yet marked out by the LAW as a PERJURER) to have soiled his nature, by the deliberate commission of this crime,—that moment his credit should cease with the jury;—his evidence should be blotted from their minds, and leave no trace but horror and indignation!*”

What are then the inhabitants of Manchester to think of the present head constables, FORCING upon them as their *deputy* a man *notoriously a defaulter*? Certainly thus to compel the town against its inclination, to employ and pay such a character as this, is an unparalleled insult and abuse.

Instead of Unite coming forward publicly, as he more than twelve months ago advertised he would, “*to do away with every criminalatory part of my accusations;*” he has waited upon many of the injured parties, and confessed his criminality, by promising to make reparation for the injury done, by repaying the property he had fraudulently dispossessed them

of. With others he has entered into regular engagements to pay quarterly. But were not these artful tales merely calculated to lull, for awhile, public clamour to rest? Is there ONE SINGLE obligation that he has fulfilled to injured individuals, which he promised to each severally, and to the public at large.

Were it but possible to form a scale of offences, with corresponding punishments applicable to each, who could calculate Mr. Unite's proportionate share? when a criminal for stealing a pair of shoes, when he was barefooted,—or victuals, when compelled by hunger, has been transported; and that even on the evidence of an old offender and perjurer!

This is the very man (*Unite*) that a certain Justice recommended by LETTER to the jury of the Court Leet, to continue in the confidential and important office of deputy constable of MANCHESTER!!!

I beg leave to refer that gentleman to a book, he said lately he had not read, called, " Disclosure of Abuse, Artifice, and Peculation;" and wish he would there observe, the wrongs many persons have suffered, and though long made known, not yet redressed!— That being done, I would advise him, to consult with *Unite* about the rectitude of his conduct, and the recommendation given to the jury, at the Leet! And afterwards, if *Hope* can afford either of them relief, let them both fly to its mansion—kneel down together, and repeat the following supplication:

" Spare thou them that confess their faults,
Restore thou them that are penitent."

20 JY 64

END OF THE FIRST PART.